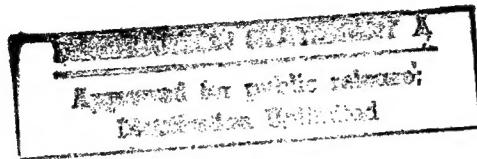


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KULLOJA

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5 December 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No 5, MAY 1985

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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A HISTORIC EVENT THAT DEMONSTRATED THE MIGHT OF A SOCIALIST FORCE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 3-7

[Article: "On the Occasion of the First Anniversary of the Visit of the Great Leader Comrade Kim IL-song to the Soviet Union and Other Socialist Countries in Europe"]

[Text] It is 1 year since the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song, leading party and state delegations, set out on the road of friendly visit to socialist countries in Europe such as the Soviet Union.

The historic visit to foreign countries of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim IL-song was an event of great significance indeed. Our respected and beloved leader, by visiting the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe on a long journey of several score thousand li over nearly two months and launching energetic external activities, further consolidated our ties of friendship with fraternal countries onto a new higher stage.

The course of the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song's visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe more energetically demonstrated before the whole world the absolute authority of our respected and beloved leader and vividly proved the correctness and vitality of the principled diplomatic line and foreign policy invariably maintained by our party; and it was a historic event that demonstrated the strength of unity and solidarity of a socialist force.

The priceless achievements scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim IL-song in his visit to socialist countries in Europe such as the Soviet Union constitute a shining record adorning the glorious struggle history of the Korean revolution, a milestone in the struggle for the victory of the socialist cause.

The achievement scored by the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song during his visit to foreign countries, a visit made amid the intense attention of the world, are showing their great vitality in our realities today, and energetically inspire the victorious forward movement of our revolution.

Strengthening the might of the socialist force is the lofty mission and common duty of the international working class and communists.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The socialist force and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces of our era confronting all the reactionary forces such as imperialism, and the decisive factor frustrating the aggression and war policies of the imperialists and inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the world people." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," pp 31-32)

The socialist force is the most powerful revolutionary force of our era pressing hard on the heels of the enemy, and the decisive factor inspiring the development of human society.

Socialism, let alone right in the middle of Europe which it was said some 100 years ago the specter of Communism was haunting, is growing into a powerful force in wide regions of the world encompassing the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere where colonies and semicolonies had long remained.

Through the long, arduous struggle of the working class the socialist cause is today victoriously advancing at an extraordinarily high stage. The socialist force possesses a powerful strength that can definitely guarantee the attainment of the cause of world peace and human liberation, vanquishing the imperialist reactionary force. The socialist countries are politically stable and united, and under the leadership of communist parties and workers parties, they are winning great victories in the revolution and construction.

The socialist countries, because of their common social system, struggle goal, and interests, have close ties formed in terms of class, in comradely terms, and for the sake of their common ideal, are struggling together and advancing together.

To strengthen the might of the socialist force which is the great revolutionary force of our era, is a basic requirement in realizing the common idea of the parties of the working class and the communists, and a firm guarantee for insuring the durable peace and security of the world, checking and frustrating the adventurous aggression and war policies of the imperialists. Only by strengthening the socialist force is it possible to expedite the destruction of the imperialist reactionary force, energetically inspire the revolutionary struggle of the people for sovereignty, independence, and Socialism, and decisively hasten the world historic victory of the socialist, communist cause.

Our party, from a lofty sense of mission for the human liberaiton cause and intense faithfulness to proletarian internationalism, holds it as the invariable principle of its activity to struggle to defend the unity and

solidarity between the socialist countries and strengthen the might of the socialist force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's friendly visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe last year, together with our respected and beloved leader's visit to China in September 1982 and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China in September 1983, was a historic event that brilliantly embodied at a new higher stage the invariable policy of our party calling for ceaselessly strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity and cooperation with fraternal parties, fraternal countries, and became an important opportunity to further strengthen the might of the socialist force.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe as an opportunity, above all the friendship and solidarity between fraternal countries have been strengthened further.

Solidarity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. The working class, from the first day it entered the stage of history, has always held solidarity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital, and by the strength of solidarity has charted the road to victory. Today too, the common tasks such as the anti-imperialist struggle can be admirably resolved only if the socialist countries and communist parties, workers parties join forces as class-oriented comrades-in-arms and closely cooperate. In particular, this arises as clamant need in the present period under conditions that the imperialists take to an ever more adventurous road of aggression and war and intensify their antisocialist machinations.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit as an opportunity, the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, are being strengthened further, and this is embroidering a beautiful canvas day by day. Between the two countries are being ceaselessly expanded many-sided exchanges and cooperation in all areas such as the political, economic, and cultural areas, and the traditional friendly relationship is being consolidated into a genuine relationship of class-oriented allies going forward together to attain the socialist, communist cause, into a true relationship of camaraderie. At the same time, a new advance is being registered in the relationship between our country and other European socialist countries. Our party and people feel satisfied with our country's friendly relationship nicely developing at a new higher stage with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe, and desire to make it blossom in fuller bloom.

The friendly relationship formed between our country and fraternal socialist countries is a genuine relationship formed between class-oriented brethren struggling for the realization of a common goal and ideal, and as such, it possesses a great vitality and invincible might.

Such invincible relations of friendship and solidarity and cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries have extraordinary significance in checking

and frustrating the aggression and war policies of the imperialists and guaranteeing the mankind's cause of peace.

In order to realize their ugly ambition for world hegemony, the U.S. imperialists are extensively expanding military preparations and spurring the production of weapons of mass slaughter, and they are viciously plotting to drive mankind into a frightening holocaust. The U.S. imperialists, extensively bringing weapons of mass slaughter such as nuclear weapons into south Korea and vicinity, are ceaselessly perpetrating machinations of military provocation against the northern half of the republic, and while deploying new types of intermediate range missiles in Europe for the first time with a view to mounting preemptive strikes against the socialist countries, are frenziedly pushing their plan for militarizing space.

The fraternal socialist countries are directing special attention to the grave situation prevailing in the world such as Europe and Asia, a situation created by the imperialists, and are stressing the necessity that the socialist countries must unite and jointly confront the machinations of the imperialists to provoke another war, machinations which are becoming increasingly blatant day by day.

Today the socialist countries possess the ideological and material strength capable of checking the policy of the imperialists to unleash another world war and defending the peace of the world and the security of mankind, and are taking all the necessary countermeasures to frustrate the feverish adventurous machinations of the war arsonists.

All the positive initiatives and peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe with a view to removing the danger of a thermonuclear war and defending the peace of Europe are receiving the deserved appreciation and support of the peace-loving people. Our people are expressing total solidarity with the resolute countermeasures being taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe relative to the dangerous maneuvering of the imperialists bent on driving mankind into a nuclear holocaust.

The parties and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are watching with deep concern the tense situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula and Asia, and are resolutely denouncing the machinations for the provocation of another war by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang who are going berserk in making an anticommunist, anti-republic racket while extensively building up aggressive armed forces in south Korea, fabricating the nonexistent danger of so-called "threat of aggression against the South."

Today the reason a worldwide war has not broken out despite the danger of a world war heavily hanging over various regions of the world such as the Far East and Europe lies in that the socialist countries are reliably defending the cause of peace and all the peace-loving people of the world are advancing with united strength.

With the friendly visit of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe as an opportunity,

the international solidarity with our revolutionary cause has also been strengthened more than ever before.

To strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary force is the revolutionary line which our party is invariably maintaining in its external activity. Our party and people have been steadily endeavoring to consolidate the ties of friendship with the socialist countries and strengthen the international support and encouragement for our revolutionary cause.

The revolution and construction in each country are part of the overall socialist cause. Only if each socialist country strengthens its solidarity with the world socialist force, can it thoroughly defend the gains of its country's revolution and energetically push socialist construction.

The peoples of fraternal countries are loftily respecting and fervently admiring the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an acknowledged leader illuminating the road ahead for the times and leading the international communist movement and labor movement to victory, and are expressing a great appreciation of the revolutionary transformation taking place in our country under the leadership of the party and the leader. They are positively supporting the priceless achievements scored by our people in the revolution and construction and our party's unique revolutionary socialist construction line.

The peoples of socialist countries in Europe such as the Soviet Union are unanimously directing deep attention to the question of our country's reunification, and are expressing firm solidarity with our people's struggle for fatherland reunification. They are highly evaluating and fervently supporting the fatherland reunification proposal and the proposals for holding a tripartite dialogue and a conference of the national assemblies of the North and South, which our party has put forward reflecting the unanimous aim of all of the people, as the most rational proposals which will serve to relax the tense situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula and defend the world peace.

The parties, governments, and peoples of fraternal socialist countries are unanimously denouncing the machinations to form a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and south Korea and the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang to create so-called "two Koreas"--machinations that intensify the tense situation in the Far East region of Asia and stand in the way of Korea's reunification--and positively affirm that they will always be with the Korean people struggling for the reunification of their country, whatever the storm.

The firm support and solidarity of the socialist countries for our people's socialist construction and fatherland reunification cause show once again vividly how durable are the ties of friendship linking our people and the peoples of socialist countries in Europe such as the Soviet Union and how deep and sincere are the class-oriented friendship and comradely relationship between the peoples of fraternal socialist countries.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe as an opportunity, our economic, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries are also comprehensively expanding and developing.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task facing the party of the working class and the people that have come to power. Only by commendably conducting socialist construction and highly developing productive forces is it possible to satisfactorily fill the daily growing needs of the people's material and cultural life and amply display the superiority of the socialist system, and go forward to further strengthen the might of the overall socialist force into the invincible.

In order to commendably conduct socialist construction, it is imperative to maximally mobilize and utilize the strength of one's own people and the inner sources of one's own country and at the same time, go forward to positively develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with fraternal countries.

In the past period we developed foreign trade and also positively developed economic and technological exchanges and cooperation in many areas with socialist countries. Our country's socialist economic construction, which is developing extraordinarily fast, urgently calls for further expanding and developing external economic relations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's friendly visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe became an epoch-making turning point in further developing the economic, scientific and technological cooperation currently existing between our country and fraternal countries, onto a new higher stage.

Today our country, pursuant to the agreements reached during the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to foreign countries, is positively pushing exchanges, collaboration, and technological cooperation with fraternal socialist countries in many areas such as the motive power industry, the electronic and automation industry, the machine industry, the extractive industry, and the latest science and technology areas.

All facts graphically show that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's friendly visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe constitutes an imperishable milestone in strengthening comradely solidarity and cooperation with the fraternal countries and more thoroughly consolidating the might of the overall socialist force.

By consolidating and infinitely glorifying the priceless achievements scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song through his energetic external activities in his long journey of several score thousand li from the eastern end of Asia to the center of Europe we must energetically advance our revolutionary cause and go forward to positively hasten the victory of the socialist, communist common cause.

Above all, by more briskly launching external activity, we must go forward to strengthen the ties of friendship with the fraternal socialist countries in every way.

By positively launching external activity holding aloft the slogan of sovereignty, friendship, and peace and ceaselessly expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the progressive peoples of the world such as the peoples of socialist countries we must strengthen the international revolutionary force and positively create an international environment favorable to our revolution.

For the socialist countries to strengthen friendship and solidarity and go forward to expand and develop many-sided exchanges and cooperation is the pressing demand of socialist, communist construction. By ceaselessly expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism we shall go forward to advance the victory of the socialist, communist common cause.

To struggle to prevent war and defend peace is an unchanging principle our party and the government of the republic firmly maintain. Our party and people are positively struggling to remove the tense situation and the danger of war prevailing in the Korean peninsula and insure peace, and ultimately, defend the peace and security of Asia and the world. Our party's most fair and just fatherland reunification proposal and method for peacefully resolving the Korean issue are arousing a strong support and resonance of fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving peoples of the world.

We shall resolutely oppose the war policy of the U.S. imperialists bent on once again setting fire, utterly aggravating the situation in the Korean peninsula, and determinedly struggle to check the arms race, do away with all nuclear weapons, prevent the danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war, created by the imperialists, and defend peace.

To energetically push ahead with socialist construction is the most important task facing our party and people today.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The socialist force and the international communist movement, only by strengthening each of the national units constituting the whole and by joining forces, can strengthen the overall might." (Ibid., p 33)

Each socialist country, above all commendably conducting its national revolution, must ceaselessly strengthen its political, economic, and military might. This is a national duty and at the same time an international duty of each socialist country. The party of the working class and the communists, only if they commendably conduct their national revolution and construction,

can fully discharge their responsibility before their people and the international working class.

By thoroughly implementing the line of three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--we must more thoroughly consolidate the might of our socialist fatherland and positively serve to strengthen the overall socialist force.

All party members and working people, loftily upholding the Party Central Committee slogan announced for the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, must ceaselessly make a fresh leap forward and innovation on all fronts of socialist construction.

To strengthen the party and enhance its combat strength and leadership role is a basic guarantee for successfully carrying out all tasks facing us. Only by strengthening the party and enhancing its combat strength is it possible to energetically push the great socialist construction task, and go forward to conduct even better all tasks aimed at hastening fatherland reunification and bringing about a new turnaround in external activity.

All party organizations, by strengthening party work to suit the realistic demands of our developing revolution for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, must further enhance the militant might and leadership role of our party.

All party members and working people, by loftily attending with loyalty the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more firmly uniting themselves airtight around the Party Center, must highly display the might of the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of our revolutionary force, and go forward to brilliantly attain our revolutionary cause.

Let one and all, by further glorifying the priceless achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his friendly visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe, energetically advance the revolution and construction, and go forward to strengthen the overall might of the socialist force.

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THE MOVEMENT OF KOREANS RESIDING IN JAPAN THAT HAS WALKED A GLORIOUS ROAD
OF VICTORY UNDER THE BANNER OF THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 8-13

[Article: "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Formation of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan"]

[Text] This is the 30th anniversary year of the formation of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan, a dignified overseas organization of citizens of the republic and an organization protecting the genuine democratic national rights of our 700,000 compatriots residing in Japan, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had organized.

The formation of the GAKRJ was a historic event that brought about a basic turnaround in the movement of Koreans residing in Japan and in the life of our compatriots in Japan. With the formation of the GAKRJ, our compatriots residing in Japan were able to have a chuche-oriented genuine overseas compatriots organization, and the movement of Koreans residing in Japan came to strengthen and develop into a national patriotic movement genuinely serving their fatherland and their country's revolution. From that time began a new history of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan moving forward following the banner of the great chuche ideology.

For the past 30 years under the banner of the invincible chuche ideology the GAKRJ has won brilliant victories and compiled prideful achievements in the struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and protection of the democratic national rights of our compatriots in Japan, in the lofty patriotic task for the growth and prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

The movement of Koreans residing in Japan is a sacred task to protect national sovereign rights and dignity.

Essentially, the question of our overseas compatriots did not come into being simply as a result of mobility of the people but as afereffects of the imperialist aggression and colonial rule. This question, because of the characteristics of how it came about, comes to constitute a singular part of the national question.

Our era, in which the imperialist colonial system has collapsed as a whole and the countries and peoples who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days are embarking on the road of building a new life, urgently calls for the national independent stand and attitude and human dignity to be insured not just for any specific part of a nation but evenly for all members of the nation. Such contemporary call must necessarily be embodied in solving the question of our overseas compatriots.

Our overseas compatriots, suffering all kinds of racial contempt and mistreatment in foreign lands over a long period, have repeated a history of bitter tears, a history of racial suffering. Until they become able to enjoy, as the irreproachable overseas citizens of a sovereign independent state, exactly the same rights and freedoms as the people in their fatherland, it cannot be said that the question of our overseas compatriots has been solved. The national independent stand and attitude must be thoroughly protected and defended not only for members of the nation residing in the fatherland but also for their overseas compatriots.

The question of Koreans residing in Japan has its historical roots in the Japanese imperialist colonial rule of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In bygone days, on account of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, large numbers of our compatriots left their fatherland and came to wander about overseas. They have been subjected to racial discrimination and all kinds of contempt as a stateless people in foreign lands for a long time and vexed with deprivation of rights and a life in dire straits." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 21, p 539)

In bygone days, on account of the aftereffects of the Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea and their colonial rule, large numbers of Koreans left their dear native land and went to Japan only to have the most tragic fate forced upon them. Even after their defeat in war, at the behest of the U.S. imperialists and in conspiratorial collusion with the south Korean puppet gang, the Japanese government still continues to persecute and suppress our compatriots residing in Japan, trampling their national dignity and sovereign rights. From this arises the question of defending the national dignity and sovereign rights of our compatriots in Japan as irreproachable citizens of the republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by comprehensively analyzing the contemporary movement of our overseas compatriots and the actual state of Koreans residing in Japan and providing based on the immortal chuche ideology a profound scientific elucidation of all the theoretical and practical questions arising in solving the question of our overseas compatriots, has founded a unique thought on the movement of our overseas compatriots and illuminated a precise road which makes it possible for the movement of Koreans residing in Japan to be energetically launched in accordance with a scientific struggle line and guidelines.

The movement of Koreans residing in Japan is a national patriotic movement serving the cause of the Korean revolution.

In whatever foreign land they may be living, the fate of our overseas compatriots is linked to the fate of their fatherland, their nation, as one. So it is that the movement of our overseas compatriots constitutes an inseparable part of their country's revolution, and must become a national patriotic movement serving their country's national cause and their country's revolution.

From such character of the movement of our overseas compatriots, this movement comes to hold it as a sacred duty to contribute to resolving the supreme task facing their country, their nation, and protect the democratic national rights of their overseas compatriots, and their fatherland.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively, graphically elucidating the character of the movement of our overseas compatriots based on the chuche revolutionary principle, a basic turnaround came to occur in the line of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan, which is a movement of our overseas compatriots, and the movement of Koreans residing in Japan became able to victoriously move forward along the most correct road, defending its chuche character as a genuine movement for the sake of the fatherland and the nation.

In the past period, because of not having a correct struggle line, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan had had to go through twists and turns. At that time, on account of the leftist adventurous rash acts of certain people, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan had come to be the target of suppression by the Japanese reactionaries and produce the grave aftereffects of sacrificing a large number of our compatriots residing in Japan.

By moving forward along the road illuminated by the chuche overseas compatriots movement thought enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan became able for the first time to liquidate the grave mistakes in the preceding period and achieve a basic turnaround in its line as a national patriotic movement thoroughly serving the Korean revolution. In this way the movement of Koreans residing in Japan became able to chart a genuine road of dynamically developing itself into a chuche-oriented patriotic movement struggling for the independent reunification of the fatherland and for the democratic national rights of our compatriots residing in Japan.

The turnaround in the line of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan--this is the brilliant fruition of the chuche-oriented overseas compatriots movement thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great ideotheoretician and genius of the revolution of our era. Had it not been for the basic turnaround in the line brought about by this great thought, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan would have been still unable to free itself from harsh trials and excruciating pains, twists and turns, and the democratic national sovereign rights of the Korean citizens residing in Japan would have been trampled even more severely.

After the turnaround in the line the movement of Koreans residing in Japan, by dynamically moving forward in accordance with the basic principle and task of the movement of our overseas compatriots set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has been able to win a brilliant victory.

To embody the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the movement of Koreans residing in Japan and firmly insure the leadership of our respected and beloved leader constitutes a definite guarantee which makes it possible for this movement to move in the correct direction and successfully carry out the patriotic task, arming and uniting all of our compatriots residing in Japan with one revolutionary thought.

To thoroughly establish chuche is an important principle which must be maintained in the movement of Koreans residing in Japan.

The principle of chuche is the basic demand arising from the character of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan which holds it as a lofty mission to serve the Korean revolution. Only by observing the principle of chuche can the movement of Koreans residing in Japan move forward to suit the interests of the Korean revolution in accordance with our party's chuche-oriented line and guidelines and achieve development relying on the strength of our compatriots residing in Japan.

To defend the democratic national rights of our compatriots residing in Japan and the nation's glory is one of the basic tasks of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan.

To struggle to defend the democratic national rights of our compatriots residing in Japan is a deserved task as the overseas citizens of a sovereign independent state and is also in accord with the international law. People of any nation who live in a foreign country are wont to defend their national rights. Moreover, for our overseas compatriots who live in a capitalist foreign country where racial discrimination and persecution continue constantly, this becomes a very serious question.

The movement of Koreans residing in Japan, because it is a national patriotic movement serving their country's revolution, cannot but be conducted in the direction of protecting the socialist fatherland and positively supporting and encouraging the fatherland's revolution and construction. And the fatherland's reunification and independence, growth and development constitute an energetic guarantee for solidifying the position of our overseas compatriots and protecting them from all kinds of reactionary machinations of the imperialists. Therefore, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan must necessarily put it in the forefront as the basic task to struggle to protect the socialist fatherland and realize fatherland reunification.

The movement of our overseas compatriots, inasmuch as it is conducted in a foreign land, comes to form close relations with the people of that foreign country, and is also related to the struggle of the progressive people aiming for democracy and Socialism. Therefore, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan must be conducted in the direction of strengthening international

solidarity with the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world. Only then can they win even greater international support for their country's revolution and the movement of their overseas compatriots.

Today the rewarding realities wherein our compatriots residing in Japan, with a genuine national dignity and glory, an ever more intense pride and honor as the irreproachable overseas citizens of the glorious socialist fatherland, are dynamically moving forward for the sake of their democratic national rights, for the sake of the reunification of the fatherland and the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause, positively prove the correctness of the unique overseas compatriots movement thought enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The GAKRJ, by vigorously launching the struggle to embody the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's overseas compatriots movement thought and theory, has been able to thoroughly strengthen the GAKRJ organization, firmly unite the masses of our compatriots around the party and the leader and consolidate them into a strong patriotic force, and go forward to energetically advance the movement of Koreans residing in Japan in accordance with the demands of chuche.

To thoroughly consolidate the GAKRJ into a chuche-oriented overseas compatriots organization infinitely loyal to the party and the leader is a basic requirement in strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans residing in Japan into a mass compatriots movement energetically moving forward along the road of chuche.

In order to turn the GAKRJ into a chuche-oriented overseas compatriots organization, it is imperative to make the entire ranks hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as a faith and based thereon, achieve unity and solidarity, and walk the one road of loyalty, believing in none but the party and the leader, whatever the adversity. This question can be successfully solved only through the task to thoroughly establish the chuche ideology system in the GAKRJ organization.

In the past period, putting it in the forefront as the most important task to thoroughly establish the chuche ideology system in all its organizations from the center to the local subchapters, the GAKRJ has ceaselessly deepened this task.

By substantially conducting the task, using diverse forms and methods to suit the characteristics and specific conditions of the targets, to arm its functionaries and our compatriots with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic works and teachings, our leader's glorious revolutionary struggle history and chuche-oriented guidelines for the movement of Koreans residing in Japan, the GAKRJ has gone forward to thoroughly establish the chuche ideology system among them.

Indoctrination in the unitary ideology conducted with indoctrination in faithfulness as the basics among GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots

residing in Japan has been further deepened following the 10th GAKRJ Congress. The GAKRJ, loftily upholding the guideline set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for converting its ranks to the chuche ideology, has put great efforts into indoctrinating its functionaries and our compatriots as the genuine overseas citizens of the republic filled to overflowing with nothing but the chuche-type blood, as fervent patriots, and gone forward to vigorously launch this task also in close combination with practical struggle.

Thus in the GAKRJ organization the chuche ideology system has come to be thoroughly established, and all functionaries, firmly establishing the chuche revolutionary world view and keeping engraved in their hearts intense loyalty unshakable by whatever winds, have become able to fight on to the end on the one road of attaining the chuche cause.

Through the task to lay the foundations for the future development of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan the task to establish the chuche ideology system within the GAKRJ ranks has been deepened and developed onto a higher stage.

The movement of Koreans residing in Japan is a lofty patriotic cause which moves forward together with the chuche revolutionary cause and wins victory together.

By positively conducting indoctrination in principle regarding the question of succession to the leader's revolutionary cause, on the one hand, and by briskly launching the task among GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots to make them learn by experience the thought and theory, immortal revolutionary achievements, and noble communist character of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is guiding the chuche cause to brilliant victory, the GAKRJ is going forward to prepare its functionaries and our compatriots residing in Japan as genuine chuche-oriented overseas citizens who live and fight, loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and at the same time the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

To ceaselessly strengthen the mass base is an important requirement in turning the GAKRJ into a vibrant revolutionary organization deeply rooted among the broad masses of our compatriots.

The GAKRJ, organizing and conducting "the movement to create model subchapters," "subchapter teams movement," the task to aid chapters, etc., has thoroughly consolidated subchapters and chapters, the basic organizational building blocks and patriotic work executive units of the GAKRJ, and widely launching everywhere in Japan "the movement to search for Koreans," is going forward to ceaselessly expand the GAKRJ ranks.

Through its vigorous struggle for the past 30 years the GAKRJ has reliably grown up into a force of loyalty infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and become an authoritative, dignified, strong patriotic force energetically going forward shouldering the movement of Koreans residing in Japan.

The GAKRJ's journey of 30 years under the banner of the great chuche ideology is ahistry shining with patriotic services.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The GAKRJ, even under the difficult circumstances that the machinations of sabotage and subterfuge of the enemies have followed every step of the way, has accomplished truly a great deal in the struggle to carry out its lofty patriotic task before the fatherland and the nation and compiled precious achievements which will be shining long in our nation's history of struggle for the reunification and independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people." [No bibliographic reference given]

To reunify the divided fatherland is our long-cherished supreme national desires and the first and foremost duty of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan. Our compatriots residing in Japan must maximally join their forces in the all-nation struggle to attain this historic cause.

The GAKRJ, widely explaining and propagandizing among the broad masses of our compatriots the fatherland reunification guideline set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the fair and just reunification proposals our party and the government of the republic put forward in each period for the realization, has striven to make them launch in unison into the sacred struggle to hasten the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Thus the fatherland reunification signature movement, the fatherland reunification march, the task for national unity, and the task for positively supporting and encouraging the righteous struggle of the south Korean people have been energetically launched among our compatriots residing in Japan. This constitutes a great contribution to the all-nation cause of fatherland reunification.

Among the GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots the struggle to fervently love and positively protect the socialist fatherland has also been vigorously launched.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the genuine mother country of our compatriots residing in Japan, and our compatriots residing in Japan are its overseas citizens who are enjoying a rewarding living under its protection. The fate of our compatriots residing in Japan is linked to the fate of the fatherland. It is because our compatriots residing in Japan have a sovereign, rich, strong socialist fatherland that today they are able even in a foreign land to live in their own right as irreproachable overseas citizens of a sovereign state and go forward to demonstrate their national dignity.

The GAKRJ, steadily launching indoctrination in socialist patriotism among our compatriots residing in Japan, has striven to make them deeply understand that the socialist fatherland is none other than the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party, and go forward to give their all for the sake of the socialist fatherland. Every time the internal and external enemies went berserk in trying to denigrate the international authority and

national dignity of our republic, fabricating stratagemical incidents, our compatriots residing in Japan dynamically launched without vacillation into the struggle to crush the vicious machinations of the enemies and resolutely protect the socialist fatherland politicoideologically.

At the same time, our compatriots residing in Japan, highly displaying their patriotic fervor, have also energetically launched the task to help the fatherland's socialist construction in many ways. In the socialist fatherland daily growing and prospering under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader are beautifully flowering the warm patriotic efforts dedicated by the GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots residing in Japan in the past period.

Today the GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots residing in Japan are entrusting all their destinies altogether to the republic where the most superior socialist system has been established, and seeing their own and their children's bright future in the growth and prosperity of the fatherland, are going forward to dedicate their body and mind for the sake of the socialist fatherland.

The struggle to protect democratic national rights is a lofty struggle to defend the independent stand and attitude of our compatriots residing in Japan and glorify their national dignity, and an important task to defend their life and interests and successfully launch the GAKRJ's patriotic activity.

The GAKRJ is the protector, representative of the genuine interests of our compatriots residing in Japan, and as such, has been positively struggling, always putting it in the forefront as an important duty to defend their democratic national rights. Our compatriots residing in Japan, opposing and denouncing the machinations persistently perpetrated by the internal and external reactionaries to force "application for permanent residence" and puppet "citizenship" upon them, have resolutely defended their citizenship of the republic, and checking and frustrating on several occasions the fascist evil "foreign school bill" of the Japanese authorities, thoroughly defended their right to democratic national education. The GAKRJ, opposing the machinations for writing all kinds of evil bills and laws such as "bill for entry and exit visas," "law to control businesses which may affect public morals," and "alien registration law"--laws infringing and restricting the democratic national rights of our compatriots residing in Japan--has vigorously launched the struggle to demand their fundamental revisions. And, resolutely defending the right to return to the homeland, it has widened the road of visit to, and return from, the fatherland and third countries, and is defending the right to living and right to business for our compatriots.

In this way our compatriots residing in Japan, who used to have their national dignity trampled utterly in bygone days, are today working energetically to the utmost for the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the socialist fatherland with intense dignity and pride in their own right as the overseas citizens of a sovereign independent state.

Truly, the GAKRJ with its noble patriotic activity for the sake of the fatherland and the nation has made pridful contributions to our people's sacred

revolutionary cause, and erected a shining tower of exploits in the glorious history of struggle for the victory of the chuche ideology.

The forward movement of 30 years of the GAKRJ under the banner of the great chuche ideology is a history embroidered with great leadership and love.

The road the movement of Koreans residing in Japan has walked has been no plain sailing by any means. That road has been followed by the conspiratorial machinations of sabotage of the internal and external enemies every step of the way, and also standing in the way were difficult corners and trials. Nevertheless, the movement of Koreans residing in Japan has been quickening its dynamic march unswervingly along the one road of chuche.

That the movement of Koreans residing in Japan, overcoming the barriers and trials encountered, has been able to dynamically move forward along the one straight road of victory is altogether due to the sagacious leadership and ceaseless familial love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, deeply weighing the demands of the developing Korean revolution and of the developing movement of Koreans residing in Japan, have brightly illuminated in each period, at each stage the road ahead for the GAKRJ and our compatriots residing in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even amid such busy schedule of leading the revolution and construction, has personally received various delegations of the GAKRJ and of our compatriots residing in Japan visiting the socialist fatherland, and provided the guiding principle for the GAKRJ and our compatriots residing in Japan to adhere to in their patriotic activity. Thus it has become possible for the movement of Koreans residing in Japan to admirably perform the role as the patriotic movement of the masses of our compatriots moving forward strictly along the road of chuche.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, setting forth the GAKRJ activity guidelines aimed at thoroughly embodying our great leader's lofty will in the movement of Koreans residing in Japan, has led the way in having the movement of Koreans residing in Japan walk the road of victory without the slightest tilting.

This great love and leadership being directed to the GAKRJ and the movement of Koreans residing in Japan has become the source of strength that has infinitely inspired the GAKRJ and our compatriots residing in Japan to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role with an intense self-awareness.

The great love and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party is warmly reaching our compatriots residing in Japan. Many of the GAKRJ functionaries and many of our compatriots, businessmen and industrialists in Japan, accorded the precious appellations as fervent patriots, as progressive businessmen and industrialists, as unsung people who have rendered meritorious services, are working, devoting their body and mind to the rewarding tasks for the sake of fatherland reunification and the socialist fatherland.

By the implicit trust of the party and the leader Koreans of all strata who are residing in Japan have been elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly,

and have won the glory of being conferred high orders and appellations of honor such as the Order of Kim Il-song and the Hero of Labor.

In order that the GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots residing in Japan may add luster to their national dignity and glory as overseas citizens of the republic and go forward to proudly launch their patriotic activity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party have taken many state-level measures for them and given them positive prominence to take action in the international arena as well, and remitted enormous educational aid and scholarship funds on 96 occasions totaling 36,820,872,033 yen (Japanese yen).

It is because of such infinite love and great solicitude that the GAKRJ and our compatriots residing in Japan even under the difficult conditions of a foreign land have been able to bravely break through barriers and trials with an ever more intense faith in victory with redoubled courage and make a history of loyalty emblazoned with victory and glory.

Truly, the sagacious leadership and warm love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Korean Workers Party are a benevolent guiding hand that has guided by the hand the movement of Koreans residing in Japan every step of the way along the one road of victory, and a warm sunbeam that has enabled the GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots residing in Japan, holding infinite patriotic enthusiasm, to make the flower of loyalty blossom beautifully. It is because of this great love that there have been the yesterday and today of the movement of Koreans residing in Japan shining with victory and glory and there will be a more brilliant tomorrow.

We firmly believe that in the future too the same as in the past, all of the GAKRJ functionaries and our compatriots residing in Japan will unwaveringly uphold with loyalty the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, energetically hasten the conversion of the GAKRJ ranks to the chuche ideology, and go forward to more admirably contribute to the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

There will always be nothing but shining victory and glory on the road ahead for the movement of Koreans residing in Japan which moves forward along the road indicated by the immortal banner, the chuche ideology, loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party.

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THE IMPERIALISTS MUST NOT FORGET THE LESSON OF HISTORY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 14-20

[Article: "On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of Victory Over German Fascism"]

[Text] Some 40 years have elapsed since the defeat of Fascist Germany which immersed hundreds of millions of people in a sea of blood of a war of aggression for its ugly passions to enslave the whole humanity and dominate the whole world.

The Second World War provoked by the imperialists inflicted incalculable misfortunes and sufferings on mankind and caused grave trials to the progressive and revolutionary peoples. Mankind which, drawing a bitter lesson from every history of trial, has worked out its road ahead, had to pay a costly price in order to put an end to the most destructive war unleashed by the imperialists, but in the process, learned by experience ever more clearly the truth that any and all imperialist machinations bent on invading and enslaving other countries could not escape the fate of bankruptcy. However, the modern imperialists, unwilling to draw a lesson from the destruction of Fascist Germany, are bent on repeating the act of aggression which was perpetrated by international Fascism, an act that already received the stern judgment of history. Today's situation in which the imperialist warmongers are gravely aggravating the state of international tension is very similar to the time when the danger of a second world war prevailed on account of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo who had entered the stage against the background of a global financial panic in the 1930s. As long as imperialism remains, it is the law of nature that it is condemned to repeat the history of aggression and at the same time that it cannot escape its miserable defeat. The imperialists must not forget the lesson of history, and they must not recklessly act to perpetrate aggression and provoke war.

The Bitter Lesson of History

The Second World War was a fierce confrontation of strength between the progressive forces of the world such as the Soviet Union and the united forces of the Fascist allies, and a showdown between Socialism and Imperialism,

between the democratic forces and the reactionary forces. The Soviet troops and people, displaying mass heroism under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, destroyed Hitler's Germany, gloriously defended the October cause, and performed the decisive role in putting an end to the Second World War. Together with the Soviet people, countless revolutionaries and progressive peoples of the world such as the communists, by vigorously launching into the struggle against the united international Fascist forces, admirably discharged the patriotic, internationalist duty in the sacred cause of saving the fate of mankind from the Fascist barbarians.

On the road of vanquishing international Fascism mankind came to gain priceless experience and lesson indeed.

The whole course of the Second World War clearly showed above all that Imperialism in crisis would take to the road of Fascist terror and war of aggression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... the nearer their destruction draws, the more desperately the imperialists cling to the means of violence in order to sustain their domination."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 23, p 23)

The deeper Imperialism is sucked into a crisis, the more it clings to the means of violence and, as an inevitable corollary, brings diabolical Fascist terror and war to the people in the end. Imperialism, because of its peculiar constitutional predisposition, begets Fascism.

Fascist dictatorship is an open terror dictatorship protecting the interests of the most aggressive stratum of imperialist monopoly capital, and is the means of violence, the method of ruling to which the imperialists cling as the last resort when the scoundrels become no longer able to sustain their powers by their conventional modes.

Fascism, which emerged as a trend in the imperialist countries as the revolutionary struggle heightened with the victory of the October Revolution, seized state powers in Germany, Italy, and Japan with the backing of monopoly capitalists. No sooner had the Hitler gang seized government powers than it insured the maximum profits for the monopoly capitalists, ever more widely expounding the most reactionary, aggressive Naziism, German nationalism, and exterminating the democratic forces such as the Communist Party and intensifying the exploitation of the workers and peasants.

Provocation of the Second World War by the imperialists showed more clearly that monopoly capital would seek its way out of a serious economic crisis in the Fascist rule of terror and at the same time in a war of aggression. In an attempt to escape the crisis of the 1929-1933 financial panic, the imperialists went berserk in gaining new markets and world hegemony by armed force, and at last came to provoke the Second World War. This constitutes what shows well the truth that the imperialist monopoly corporations, when they find themselves in a predicament, inevitably take to the road of Fascistization and that this begets war in the end.

The entire course of the Soviet-German War and the Second World War also thoroughly showed the craftiness, duplicity, and viciousness of the imperialist forces of aggression and left behind a historical lesson that there must be no illusion about imperialism and that heightened vigilance must be maintained at all times.

During this world war the imperialists implemented thoroughly counterrevolutionary internal and external policies of deception, betrayal, and aggression aimed at dominating other countries.

Hitler had usurped government powers by a deceptive method from the beginning. Raving about so-called supraclass racial supremacy, state supremacy with a view to concealing their brigandish nature and deceiving the masses of people, the German Fascists called themselves "National Socialists," "State Socialists," and named their party "National Socialist German Workers' Party."

After seizing government powers by such deceptive propaganda and fraudulent methods, the Hitlerite Fascists had established the most barbaric, bloody Fascist dictatorship of terror. Even in unleashing the Soviet-German War, the Hitlerite Fascists had first concluded the "Soviet-German Treaty of Nonaggression" and behind it, further intensified war preparations for aggression against the Soviet Union and then carried out attacks against the Soviet Union.

All the other imperialists, too, clearly revealed their aggressive nature in the course of the Second World War.

In particular, the sinister schemes and aggression machinations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists throughout the course of the Second World War clearly show that the scoundrels are indeed the most crafty, two-faced aggressors.

It is the customary technique of the U.S. imperialists to realize their aggressive objectives, sacrificing others at the hands of others.

The U.S. imperialists pretended to fight Fascist Germany, participating in the Second World War, but in fact, by getting Fascist Germany and the Soviet Union to fight each other, ceaselessly pursued their crafty, sinister objectives to weaken both sides and get a lion's share of the spoils of war.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, by twice dropping an atom bomb on peaceful inhabitants, openly revealed the viciousness of the imperialist nature. The dropping by the U.S. imperialists of atom bombs on Japan proper was an act of atrocity of mass slaughter of the people, an act utterly devoid of any significance in terms of military operations.

The U.S. imperialists, by using the atom bombs, cunningly schemed to demonstrate the "might" of the United States, frighten the world people, take their share in the postwar settlement, and handily realize their ugly passions for world hegemony.

The historical lesson of the Soviet-German War and the Second World War shows that it is an imperative that inasmuch as all acts of the imperialists are

based on their aggressive nature, whatever forms they might take, at all times their craftiness, duplicity, and viciousness be precisely distinguished, vigilance be heightened, the aggressive machinations of the imperialists be smashed every step of the way.

The entire course of the Soviet-German War and the Second World War also shows that Socialism is incomparably superior to Capitalism and that no attempts to perpetrate aggression against the peoples of socialist and progressive countries could escape the fate of bankruptcy.

At the inception of the Second World War Fascist Germany and Japan vaunted their "mightiest power" in Europe and Asia and were spirited for a while. Hitler's Germany, after occupying most of Europe, unleashed the Soviet-German War, boasting that it could conquer the Soviet Union within 3 months, and its ally, the Japanese imperialists, also behaved as the master in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The Fascist allies, by conquering the Soviet Union, schemed not only to realize their territorial ambitions against the Soviet Union but to deceive the world people as if the socialist system were frail and do away with the aspiration of the working masses after Socialism. All of the imperialist powers believed that in the face of the unexpected large-scale offensives the Soviet Union would collapse, unable to withstand them.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Soviet-German War was the decisive victory of Socialism over Imperialism. The political, ideological, and moral superiority of the Soviet Union compared with Hitler's Germany was the most important factor that brought victory to the Soviet people in the Soviet-German War.

Through the Soviet-German War it was demonstrated that the socialist economy of the Soviet Union was very powerful. At the beginning of the war Fascist Germany occupied a vast region of the Soviet Union, taking advantage of its temporary superiority. But the Soviet Union, quickly turning the difficult corner at the beginning of the war, overtook Fascist Germany in the production of war supplies. This also made it possible to firmly insure the military technical superiority of the Soviet State compared with Hitler's Germany.

The entire course of the Soviet-German War and the Second World War showed the superiority of the Soviet Union's socialist system and at the same time the might of the anti-Fascist revolutionary forces.

During this world war progressive and revolutionary peoples of the whole world courageously launched the struggle against Fascism, their common enemy. Our people, by energetically launching the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, greatly contributed to the defeat of Japanese Imperialism, the Asia "shock brigade" of international Fascism. Upon the Soviet Union's declaration of war against Japan, units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army mounted shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops final offensive operations against Japanese Imperialism and achieved 8.15 liberation.

All the historical experiences and lessons of the Soviet-German War and the Second World War show graphically that the imperialist might appear to be strong outwardly but are not so in fact and that no force could break the socialist strength and the revolutionary strength of the people struggling to defend their national sovereign rights.

Aggression Machinations To Tread in Hitler's Steps

German Fascism was vanquished and the Second World War ended, but the violent oppression, plunder, and human slaughter once perpetrated by international Fascism have been continued by the imperialists for the past 40 years. That even after the end of the World War Fascist terror and wars of plunder have not ceased on the globe is related to the emergence of new imperialist aggression forces to repeat Hitler's history of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists have entered the stage as the mastermind of reaction and war across the globe after the end of the Second World War.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"... with the Second World War as a turning point, the inner circumstances of imperialism have changed. Among the imperialist powers Fascist Germany, Italy, and Japan have been destroyed, France and Britain have become by far weakened while on the other hand the U.S. imperialists have become dramatically fattened and expanded in economic and military terms." [No bibliographic reference given]

In the past period the imperialists had each existed in parallel amid serious contradictions and conflicts, but with the Second World War as a turning point, the inner circumstances of imperialism have changed. After the end of the World War modern imperialism has been revamped with U.S. imperialism as the head. This has resulted from the combination of the aggression machinations of the U.S. imperialists who have openly revealed their ugly passions for world hegemony, seizing and reinforcing the shaky global capitalist system, and of the desires of other imperialist countries bent on sustaining their ruling system even if they have to depend on the U.S. imperialists.

After the end of the Second World War the U.S. imperialists have entered the stage as a citadel of neocolonialism which has embarked on the road of invading and plundering other countries with a new method surpassing Hitler in craftiness.

With the World War as a turning point, other imperialist forces have become weakened in their influence and their colonial empires collapsed, but the United States alone has greatly expanded its realm of colonial rule.

After the war the U.S. imperialists, with nuclear monopoly and strength of the dollar embarking on the road of ruthlessly robbing their allies and defeated nations of their colonies and spheres of influence, have driven

Britain out of the Middle East and plundered the petroleum resources in this region, paying nominal prices, and pushing France, Britain, Belgium, etc. out of the African continent and Japan, Britain, France, etc. out of the Asian continent, perpetrated an unlimited plunder of the abundant resources and labor in these regions. Thus the center of colonial plunder has come to be transferred from Europe to the United States.

The U.S. imperialists, in an effort to expand their colonies with a tight grip on them by forming everywhere in the world pro-American Fascist dictatorships by various methods such as Fascist terror and military coup, have entered the stage as the general headquarters of modern Fascism which has inherited Hitler's Naziism.

The U.S. imperialists, staging military coup on no less than 100 occasions in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, have gone berserk in establishing the Fascist ruling system with the lackeys they have groomed. Thus in many countries enslaved to the U.S. imperialists have emerged Fascist dictators like Germany's Hitler, Italy's Mussolini, and Japan's Tojo of bygone days and their regimes have been established. Be it Chon Tu-hwan of south Korea or other Fascist dictators in many countries of the world today, they have all grown up in the bosom of the U.S. imperialists.

After the end of the Second World War the United States has entered the stage as the ringleader of war who has unleashed numerous wars and created the danger of a thermonuclear war for the past 40 years.

The United States has persistently pursued the policy of "strength" in an effort to realize its ugly passions for world hegemony with nuclear monopoly and strength of the dollar. In 1950 the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean War in order to invade the northern half of the republic; in 1962, carried out armed offensives against the anti-U.S., independent Republic of Cuba; in 1964, perpetrated armed provocation to expand to north Vietnam the "limited war" against the national liberation forces of south Vietnam. Invading Grenada and sending U.S. troops to Lebanon, the U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed and massacred the inhabitants, and providing the Somoza stragglers with a lot of weapons, are making them perpetrate armed provocation against Nicaragua.

Ranting that "the past 30 years was an era of East-West confrontation centered on Europe, but for the remainder of this century East Asia will be the focal point for world hegemony," or that the "Mediterranean era" ended long ago, the "Atlantic era" has reached the terminal point, and what remains is the "Pacific era," the U.S. ruling circles are attaching importance to Asia in realizing their ugly passions for world hegemony. In particular, saying that the Korean peninsula is most important in attaining the immediate goal of their war strategy, the U.S. imperialists are expanding by stages the "Team Spirit" military exercises which are a "trial war" to put the live coal of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialist racket to provoke another war has become more extreme since the start of the Reagan regime. Reagan became the President with the support

of the conservatives of the extreme right of the Republican Party and the munitions monopoly corporations, pledging to adventurously wage a nuclear war in light of the historical position of the United States on a downhill slide and the contemporary background.

Saying "might is right" on coming to power and under the slogan of building "a strong America," Reagan has been racing forward along the road of unprecedented military expansion and arms buildup and aggravation of the state of international tension.

At present the Reagan regime, deliberately twisting the righteous aim and action of the world progressive people intent on saving mankind from nuclear war as a sign of weakness, is bent on turning back the course of history that Socialism and progressive forces will inevitably be victorious, with the anachronistic outworn nuclear blackmail policy which was used once at a time when the United States had a monopoly on nuclear weapons.

At the behest of the U.S. imperialists today the Japanese militarists and West German revanchists are also scheming to tread in the steps of Hitler and Tojo.

The Japanese militarists, who have historically been accustomed to invading other countries, getting a ride on the coattails of a big fellow, are today bent on making their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" come true, getting a ride on the U.S. imperialist Asia strategy.

In particular, with the emergence of the Nakasone Cabinet in Japan, the machinations of Japanese militarism to reinvade Asia have come to reach an even more grave stage.

Since the Nakasone Cabinet entered the stage, the Japanese militarists, positively coming forward to take on a share of the responsibility for the implementation of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Asia, are already taking one step forward to move their aggression against south Korea from economic penetration to military collusion. It is no accident by any means that a certain south Korean publication has pointed out that it is a fait accompli that the relationship between south Korea and Japan has become "from the state of a vacuum in the '50s to a political relationship in the '60s to a political + economic relationship in the '70s to a political + economic + military relationship in the '80s."

To form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is precisely a product of the vicious Korea policy of the U.S. imperialists and the militarist reinvasion machinations of the Japanese reactionaries against south Korea. When Reagan, a superhawk of the United States most aggressive in the world, and Nakasone, the ultramilitarist, and the Chon Tu-hwan gang bent on sustaining their remaining lives in return for acting as a shock brigade for the execution of the U.S.-Japanese policy of aggression, enter into collusion, it is evident that it can bring nothing but war.

The West German revanchists, too, are scheming to tread in Hitler's steps.

From the initial period following the end of the Second World War, revanchism in West Germany possessing abundant military and economic potentialities and directly bordering on socialist countries, the U.S. imperialists have calculated to utilize it in attacking the socialist countries such as the Soviet Union. Thus today West German revanchists of every stripe, neo-Nazis, militarists, saying that "the German issue still remains unsettled," have even come to argue that this "issue" be resolved by utilizing the striking power of the West German national defense armed forces.

It is related to the serious economic crisis the capitalist world is going through that the modern imperialists are going berserk more than ever before with their machinations of aggression and war. The worldwide panic of capitalism which began in the 1970s and further intensified into the '80s, has come to take on new characteristics in terms of its extent, its long-term nature, and its continuance. This economic crisis is not a simple temporary economic crisis in the boom cycle but an economic crisis in new form with the combination of a resources crisis and a surplus production crisis stemming from the collapse of the colonial system which is the lifeline of imperialism, and a serious crisis shaking world monopoly capital to its foundations.

The world financial panic continuing without any prospect of recovery attests to the irrationality of the imperialist economic theory arguing as if government intervention could overcome the capitalist economic crisis and achieve "full employment." At present amid the serious politicoeconomic crisis in general socialist governments have emerged in many European countries while on the other hand the dangerous tendency is growing to find a way out of the economic crisis in military expansion and overseas expansion and war as Reagan and Nakasone are trying. This shows that within the confines of the system of imperialism and monopoly capital there is no longer any way out for the crisis of world capitalism.

Logic of the Course of History Cannot Be Changed

The history since the emergence of human society to the present is the history that has been made and developed by the strength of the masses of people, and is the process in which the self-awareness of the masses of people as the master in command of history and its role in social development have been ceaselessly heightened. Human history shows that oppressors and aggressors, even though they threw their weight around for a time, were destroyed without exception as the masses of people woke up, grew and became strong. This is the logic of the course of history that no one can change. According to this logic of history, the slave society was replaced by the feudal society, the feudal society by the capitalist society, and already in many countries the capitalist society has been replaced by the socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"That Imperialism perishes and Socialism triumphs is the immutable law of the course of history." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 101)

No war machinations, no nuclear weapons of the imperialists could stand in the way of the aim of the masses of people to live in a society of equality and freedom for all, free of exploitation and oppression, their demand to enjoy an independent, creative life in the socialist, communist society.

At present the imperialists are bent on taking to aggression and war in an effort to keep their fate of death from being sealed, but that effort will, if anything, only hasten their destruction. A war unleashed by the imperialists will make the socialist and progressive forces grow by the struggle of the masses of people against the war, and that is the truth already proved by the two World Wars. In particular, if today when the broad masses of people have been awakened more than ever before, the imperialists should unleash another war, there is no doubt at all that that war will inevitably end in a newer victory of the socialist and progressive forces. This is shown well by the history of decline and fall of the United States in the past 40 years from the end of the last World War to the present.

The United States has ceaselessly pursued a policy of aggression and plunder, but its position has gradually weakened rather than strengthened. The United States, which started its downhill slide in the Korean War, has been racing along the road of decline at an increasingly faster pace through the '60s and '70s. The nuclear superiority of the United States has been broken and the dominant position of the dollar has also collapsed, and the economic position of the United States is about to enter the period of "falling leaves." The present era, unlike the days when the imperialists used to have the fate of the people of small nations at their beck and call as they pleased, is an era wherein the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, the people taking to the road of sovereignty, are working out their destiny, driving the imperialists into predicament. Gone long ago are the days when the people of small nations used to be cajoled and deceived by the imperialist aggressors. Such change is related to the basic change in the world balance of power as the socialist countries and newly emerging nations represent an absolute majority in the international arena. The fact that, even though from the end of the Second World War to the present the machinations of the imperialists to provoke another war have been extreme, mankind has been able survive without another world war is also related to the might and influence of the socialist countries and at the same time to the might of the nonaligned nations.

All facts show that the world order which was established and enforced for a while by the imperialists is not something that is unalterably permanent and that the U.S. imperialists, too, will inevitably walk the road of decline and fall as did the earlier aggressors who had attempted world hegemony. This is the logic of the course of history that no one could change.

But this does not mean that the declining imperialists will step aside of their own volition from the stage of history or that the dangerous nature of their machinations to provoke another war will lessen in any way.

In the present period the war provocation machinations of the imperialists are reaching a stage more dangerous than ever before, and in the international arena the serious question of war or peace is presented. Under conditions that the

crafty two-faced tactics of the imperialists can be confusing to people, it arises as a very pressing matter to precisely solve the question of war and peace. This question must be solved with the sovereign rights of the country and the people, the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people placed at the center. We must not be deceived by the kind of peace the U.S. imperialists speak of, a false peace trampling the independent stand and attitude of another country, but must win by struggle a genuine peace to defend the sovereign rights of our people and our country.

Only when the peace force is stronger than the war force can peace be insured firmly. When the might of the socialist countries and nonaligned nations, the newly emerging countries is ceaselessly strengthened, the labor movement in the capitalist countries and the liberation struggle of the people of colonial enslaved states are developed further, and the broad masses of people are organized and mobilized in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, it is possible to prevent a world war and maintain a durable peace.

The situation prevailing in the present period calls upon the people of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world to more energetically struggle, confronting with untied strength the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists.

To strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries is the invariable external policy of our party. Immutable is the revolutionary stand of our party intent on fully discharging its internationalist duty for the consolidation and development of all socialist forces and for the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, crushing all kinds of machinations of the imperialists every step of the way at the eastern outpost of Socialism.

Today our party and people, holding aloft the anti-U.S. sovereignty banner, are dynamically struggling to make the U.S. imperialists withdrawn from south Korea and achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the country. The peace-loving people of the world such as those of the socialist countries are positively supporting and encouraging this struggle of our people. This constitutes a great inspiration for our people.

If the United States continues to cling to its machinations of war against the Korean people, the Asian peoples, and the socialist countries, it will not be able to escape the fate of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo who were punished before the world.

The Korean people do not want war, but are never afraid of war. The United States must not forget the lesson of the Second World War nor must it miscalculate the patient effort of our people for independent peaceful reunification as a sign of weakness. And the United States must neither encourage the machinations of Japanese militarism for reinvasion of Asia nor protect the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang, and must accede forthwith to our proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The strength of a people intent on defending their sovereign right is mightier than the strength of foreign aggressors, and Socialism is superior to Capitalism. A bright future belongs not to the imperialists bent on oppressing and exploiting their own people and invading other countries, but to the people aiming for peace and progress, national sovereign rights and Socialism, Communism. Because justice is on the side of the people, arduous though the struggle is, our people's cause of independent fatherland reunification will inevitably be attained, and the peace-loving peoples of the world such as those of the socialist countries shall win a brilliant victory in the struggle for peace, democracy, and Socialism.

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THE INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE AND THE CREATIVE STAND AND ATTITUDE OF THE MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE THE BASIS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 21-25

[Article by Chin Yong-kol]

[Text] To correctly enunciate the basis for social development arises as a very crucial question in establishing a scientific view of social history and going forward to genuinely work out the destiny of the masses of people.

The scientific nature and revolutionary character of the view of social history are determined by what is viewed as the basis for social development. Depending on how the basis for social development is viewed, the objective and direction of a social movement, the law and basic principle of society remaking come to be determined differently. The party and state of the working class, only by holding a scientific revolutionary view of social history as the ideotheoretical weapon for their activity, can remake society to suit the aim and demand of the masses of working people and go forward to successfully work out their destiny.

Inasmuch as the basic contents of the view of social history are explained and evolved from the basis for social development, differences in the understanding of them will come to produce differences in the concept and viewpoint of history. In bygone days, at the historical stage where the masses of people, not yet awakened in terms of class, failed to launch in an organized manner into the struggle for freedom and liberation, the view of social history denied the role of the masses of people as the makers of history, rejected the law of social development, and regarded the course of history as a succession of unpredictable spontaneous phenomena.

As the times change, the revolution advances and philosophical speculation deepens, the view of social history also gets developed and enriched.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a profound analysis of the course of history in our era wherein the masses of people, who used to be regarded solely as an object of history in bygone days, have entered the stage as the master of history and go forward to work out their destiny independently, creatively, and based on a scientific elucidation of the

inherent social nature of social beings, has founded a new view of social history, the chuche view of history which regards the masses of working people as the subject of history, the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people as the basis for social development.

With the great leader establishing the chuche-oriented understanding of the basis for social development, this or that one-sided concept of history has been overcome, a revolutionary turnaround has been brought about in the developing view of social history, and ideotheoretical and methodological weapons which make it possible for the party and state of the working class to establish and implement a correct line and policy for the revolution and construction have come to be provided.

The independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people who are the subject of history, are the basis for social development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The charge people of a social movement are the masses of people, and the motive power for social development is also none other than the masses of people. The social movement is conducted by the active activity of the masses of people, and society develops based on the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people. It is the course of the law of social development that as the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people are enhanced, the society moves and develops in step with them."

("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 3, p 326)

If society is to develop, above all the masses of people who are the master of society and the subject of history, must develop. Inasmuch as the charge people and the motive power of a social movement are the masses of people, there could be no such thing as social development unless the masses of people develop into more energetic beings.

It is possible to explain the factors in social development either starting from politics establishing a policy and organizing and commanding its execution or starting from the economy whose basic content is the production of material wealth, but all of them are achieved and made to function by the activity of people. Only if people develop and their activity is turned positive, will society develop, and only if society develops, will the destiny of people be worked out. The development of society, in the final analysis, begins with the development of people and will be based on the development of people.

To say that people, the masses of people, develop means essentially that their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude will grow higher. For people, what constitutes the most inherent attributes is the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude, and all the dimensions insuring the development of people are expressed intensively in the development of the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude.

The independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude are the attributes characterizing the basic cause and basic motive power of human activity.

People have the demand to live freely without being fettered by anything.

The supreme ideal in people's life is living freely without being subjected to domination and constraint of any kind. There is nothing more precious than freedom. As the question of constraining people's freedom arises in their relationship with the surrounding world, people can live freely only if they rule the world and become its master. The character of people intent on living freely as the master of the world is none other than the independent stand and attitude.

The independent stand and attitude is the attribute expressing comprehensively the life demand and aim of social beings, and in consequence, all activities peculiar to people are conducted with the independent stand and attitude as the basic cause. In the governing of people's activity there is no factor more basic than the independent stand and attitude. Of course it is not by the independent stand and attitude alone that people's activity is governed, but is achieved amid the interfunction with a certain external environment or objects and phenomena, and comes to be subjected to their influence. But no function of environmental conditions or objects and phenomena can directly govern people's activity. People, always starting from their independent demands, analyze and judge the influence of environmental conditions and the function of objects and phenomena on them, and select an appropriate goal of action in the direction of realizing the independent stand and attitude. The function of environmental conditions or objective objects and phenomena can only exert influence on the function of the independent stand and attitude through and through, but cannot take its place in inspiring people's activity. Therefore, there could be nothing other than the independent stand and attitude as the ultimate cause of human activity.

The basic motive power for human activity is the creative stand and attitude. People's independent demand is realized through the creative activity to remake the world, and the creative activity is achieved by the function of creative strength. Therefore, to say that people have the creative stand and attitude means that they have the creative strength to remake and transform nature and society.

What makes people's strength a creative strength unlike other strengths is related to its goal-conscious functioning in combination with material strength and intellectual strength. People have the material strength and at the same time, the scientific knowledge about the intrinsic nature of objects and phenomena and the intellectual strength as to the method to remake them. If people are to remake anything and create the new for the first time, they must have a scientific knowledge of the characteristics of the target of the remaking and the method of the remaking, and this knowledge must be combined with material strength. With material strength alone apart from scientific knowledge, no creative activity could be conducted. Because people have the knowledge of science and technology, they become the possessor of creative ability, the charge people of creative activity.

In the creative activity of people, the creative strength of the people themselves and the strengths of the external world also take part, and the extent of the use of such strengths grows ever wider with each passing day. But, however great the strengths of the material world which are utilized by people, they could be utilized to suit the objective of the creative activity only if they are combined with people's creative ability and only under its control. The creative stand and attitude in such context constitutes the basic motive power for human activity.

In people's activity the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude function in a unified way. Only if people have the independent stand and attitude, can they display the creative stand and attitude; only if they display the creative stand and attitude, can they realize the independent stand and attitude. Nothing could be achieved either by the independent stand and attitude alone or by the creative stand and attitude alone. If people have no independent stand and attitude, they cannot display the creative stand and attitude, and if they have no creative stand and attitude, they cannot realize the independent stand and attitude. Desire without strength, objective without means is no more than a daydream. The independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude are the inseparable two dimensions to people's activity.

Thus the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude are the attributes characterizing the basic cause and basic motive power for human activity, and based on the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude, people conduct independent, creative activity.

Society changes and develops based on the development of the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people. To say that the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people develop means that their independent ideological consciousness and creative ability grow higher.

The development of the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of the masses of people constitutes the basis for social development because, only if their independent ideological consciousness and creative ability grow higher, can they become ever more energetic beings and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the subject of history.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Man's social position and role are determined by an independent ideological consciousness and creative ability. Only he who possesses an independent ideological consciousness and creative ability can become an energetic being and acquit himself fully of his responsibility and role as the master of society." (Book "On Further Developing Education Work," p. 3)

An independent ideological consciousness and creative ability are the basic criteria for determining the height of human development. Only if the

independent ideological consciousness grows higher, will the desire to remake nature and society to suit one's own will and demand grow higher; only if the creative ability grows higher, will the practical activity to realize the independent demand be turned positive. It is the course of the law of social development that as the independent consciousness and creative ability develop, nature-remaking work and society-remaking work develop in step with them.

Development of the independent ideological consciousness makes it possible for people to become correctly aware of the demands of social development and positively struggle for the realization.

Nature-remaking work and society-remaking work are not the ends in themselves, but are for the sake of realizing the aim and demand of the masses of people intent on enjoying an independent, creative life. Inasmuch as nature-remaking work and society-remaking work are tasks for the sake of the masses of people, if these are to be successfully realized, the masses of people who are in charge of the remaking must necessarily recognize them as their vital interests and put them up front as life demands. To say that such demands and interests grow higher among the masses of people means none other than that the independent ideological consciousness grows higher.

If the independent consciousness of the masses of people becomes heightened, they will inevitably take to more positive action aimed at changing and transforming nature and society. Thought determines action forthwith. Lacking development in thought, there could be no development in action either; and if thought develops for the first time, there comes to be proportionate development in action too. When, under capitalism even as they were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by the capitalist class, the masses of people understood it to be an inescapable fate, that is, when their ideological developmental standard was low, they would not launch any movement to remake and transform the capitalist society. When, realizing that leaving the capitalist system alone, they could not enjoy a life befitting human beings, the thought of the masses develops into the belief that they must overturn the capitalist society and that they could do so, it is then that the socialist revolution comes to break out. If their independent consciousness develops, people will come to heighten their recognition of interests and have a clear goal for working out their destiny, and therefore, they can go forward to conduct the nature-remaking and society-remaking tasks goal-consciously with intense fervor.

Development of the independent ideological consciousness nurtures people's strong will and makes it possible for them to struggle to the end for the realization of their aim and demand.

If society is to develop, people not only must move forward with an ideal for the future, but must have the will and fighting strength capable of overcoming the barriers and trials encountered in the course of forward movement.

The course of history is influence largely by how the masses of people go forward to overcome the barriers arising in the course of remaking nature and society. However great the desire, however lofty the ideal, there could be no forward

movement and development if the will to overcome barriers were weak. In whatever work, only if not only the target is clearly defined but the will of the masses to move toward it is strong, can the target be occupied successfully.

How strong a will and strength the masses of people will display is related to the developmental degree of their independent stand and attitude, their independent ideological consciousness. The independent ideological consciousness is the awareness as the master in command of one's own destiny, and the will intent on going forward to work out one's destiny on one's own. Will, which constitutes a dimension to the independent ideological consciousness, is the spirit displayed by the masses of people to overcome barriers, and the mental factor which makes it possible for them to maximally display their wisdom and creative strength in the struggle to work out their destiny. Therefore, if their independent ideological consciousness develops, people will correctly realize the objective and value of living and come to take a resolute stand and attitude in the struggle with the enemy, and go forward to successfully overcome all the barriers with an indomitable spirit in the struggle to remake nature and society.

The wisdom and strength of the masses of people, who are the makers of history, are inexhaustible, but this cannot be displayed highly when their independent stand and attitude has not developed. The masses low in the independent stand and attitude, even if subjected to exploitation and oppression, could not rise up in the revolutionary struggle, nor could they, even if their mode of production activity was immature, positively launch the struggle to improve it. None but the masses of people strong in the independent stand and attitude, always presenting high demands for life, could go forward to successfully remake nature and society to suit their will and demand.

The demand of the masses of people for the independent stand and attitude grows higher ceaselessly, and through the struggle for the realization, society comes to develop onto a new higher stage. Once their immediate demand is resolved in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude, instead of stopping at it the masses of people come to present a new higher independent demand and struggle for it. The entire course of human history wherein the slave society changed to the feudal society to the capitalist society, and socialist, communist construction is now being carried on is the inevitable course of history flowing based on the ever higher development of the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

If society is to develop, the independent stand and attitude must develop and at the same time, the creative stand and attitude, creative ability must develop.

Inasmuch as the independent demand of the masses of people is realized only if their creative strength is displayed, their growing aim and demand come to be realized only if necessarily underlaid with the growth of their strength. The course of social development is the course wherein nature and society get remade and transformed as the creative strength of the masses of people grows.

If the creative strength of social beings is summarized on a societywide basis, it could be said that it is the productive forces and revolutionary capabilities. Productive forces are the strength of people conquering nature, and revolutionary

capabilities are the strength remaking society. If the development of nature-remaking work is achieved based on the development of productive forces, the development of society-remaking work is carried out based on the growth of revolutionary capabilities of the masses of people. Therefore, if society is to develop, productive forces and revolutionary capabilities must develop simultaneously.

The productive forces of society and revolutionary capabilities of the masses of people are closely interrelated, but neither one of them can take the place of the other. Nature and society as the targets of remaking have qualitatively different characteristics. Neither could society be transformed with the nature-remaking strength nor could nature-remaking work be satisfactorily conducted with the society-transforming strength. Develop the productive forces of society and the result will forthwith manifest itself as success in nature-remaking work, but it cannot exert direct influence on society-remaking work. If, in step with the development of productive forces, the nature-remaking and society-remaking tasks had been presumed to develop simultaneously, then the socialist revolution should have broken out in the capitalist countries with developed productive forces sooner than in the countries with underdeveloped productive forces. But modern history in which the revolutionary turnaround from Capitalism to Socialism is being brought about shows that events did not take, and are not taking, such course.

However developed the productive forces, unless the revolutionary capabilities of the masses of people to transform the old society grow, the remaking and transformation of society cannot be carried out. This bespeaks the fact that the revolutionary capabilities of the masses of people are attained separate from the development of productive forces. Therefore, only if the creative strength to remake society and the creative strength to remake nature grow simultaneously, can nature-remaking work and society-remaking work based thereon be successfully carried out and social development expedited.

If, with such development of nature-remaking work and society-remaking work, society is to move forward ceaselessly, the independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities of the masses of people must develop. The course of history is, it may be said, the course of nature-remaking work and society-remaking work being pushed based on the heightening independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude of the masses of people, and of their social position and role growing in step with them.

Truly, the chuche theory of the basis for social development constitutes the guiding principle which makes it possible to most correctly analyze and evaluate the course of human history, and an energetic ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible to precisely establish the basic principle and method for the construction of a new society.

The chuche theory of the basis for social development calls for giving definite priority to human-remolding work at all times in socialist, communist construction and seeking the secret, the key to the solution of all questions in enhancing people's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude. Inasmuch as it is people who resolve everything, there could be no method of solving questions more fundamental than nurturing people into energetic beings and enhancing their wisdom and initiative.

Human-remolding work aimed at enhancing people's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude can be conducted in various forms, but essentially it is politicoideolgoical indoctrination and education in science and technology. Through systematic education and indoctrination people come to learn the thoughts and cultures compiled by mankind and hold a correct concept of nature and society, and learn science and technology to remake nature and society. Therefore, in order to nurture the independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities among people and enable them to fully perform the responsibility and role as master of the revolution and construction, it is imperative to go forward to develop education and indoctrination work ceaselessly.

Without educating and indoctrinating people ceaselessly and continuing to raise their ideocultural standards it is impossible to register fast advances in the revolution and construction. The standard of education for people constitutes none other than the developmental standard of national science and technology, and manifests itself in the developmental standards of culture and productive forces. To hope for success in the technological revolution and economic construction without developing education work is no more than a wishful thinking. Only under conditions that the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude of all members of society are ceaselessly enhanced with priority efforts put into the work of educating and indoctrinating people can the communist construction cause be attained successfully.

By deeply understanding the basic demands of the theory of the basis for social development enunciated by the chuche ideology and decisively improving our own ideological consciousness level and cultural and technological standards we shall positively contribute to the attainment of the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY WORLD VIEW IS THE IDEOMENTAL CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENUINE REVOLUTIONARY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 26-30

[Article by Yi Su-kun]

[Text] It is a very crucial question bearing on the future of socialist, communist construction to thoroughly arm all members of society with the revolutionary world view and bring them up as genuine communist social beings complete with the ideomental features of a revolutionary.

The socialist, communist cause is the most sacred task to liberate the masses of working people from all manner of enslavement and constraint and realize their independent stand and attitude, and an awesome task to basically change nature and society to suit the aim and demand of the masses of people. This cause is not a task that can be conducted smoothly; it is a historic cause that can be victorious only if all kinds of barriers and trials are overcome.

In attaining the socialist, communist cause, how people will display the revolutionary spirit of overcoming bottlenecks and barriers is related importantly to how firmly they establish the revolutionary world view. The mental and moral features of a revolutionary--such as the infinite sacrificial spirit, the indefatigable exuberant militant vigor and revolutionary enthusiasm, the burning hostility and hatred against the class enemies, the resolute revolutionary spirit unwavering whatever the adversity and undaunted by the barriers encountered, which the revolutionaries display on the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle--spring from the revolutionary world view. The revolutionary world view constitutes the basic source that makes it possible for party members and working people to display an intense sense of responsibility and initiative in the revolutionary struggle and construction task and perform heroic exploits and astounding miracles.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, based on his deep insights into the importance of the revolutionary world view in energetically moving the revolution and construction forward and bringing up all members of society as communist revolutionaries, has provided recently in many papers of his a profound scientific elucidation of important theoretical and practical questions

of principled significance in making people thoroughly establish the revolutionary world view, questions such as the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary world view and the law of the process of establishing it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The basics in ideological remolding are establishing the revolutionary view of the world, the view of the revolution." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," p 64)

Human remolding is essentially ideological remolding, and the basics in ideological remolding are correctly establishing the revolutionary world view of the working class.

The world view is one of the basic factors characterizing people's ideomental features. People's ideological stand and political attitude, moral concept and trait, direction and character of thinking and action are determined by the world view they hold.

For people to hold the revolutionary world view is an important requirement in becoming a revolutionary. Only he who holds the revolutionary world view can become a genuine revolutionary. Unless armed with the revolutionary world view, one cannot hold the noble ideomental features which one must necessarily attain as one who makes revolution.

For one to hold the revolutionary world view constitutes the important ideomental characteristic of a revolutionary distinguishing him from others.

A revolutionary is he who struggles, giving his all, with an indomitable revolutionary spirit to transform nature and society and realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. There is no one in the world who is a born revolutionary. But this is not to say that only certain specific people will become revolutionaries. If people are to enjoy and glorify the lofty appellation of a revolutionary commanding respect from others, they must be firm in their preparedness and determination to give their lives in the cause of the revolution and have the stern will capable of walking the rugged road of the revolution unswervingly to the end. In order that they may hold the preparedness and will capable of fighting on to the end unwavering in the slightest on the arduous road of the revolution, people must thoroughly establish the revolutionary world view.

What is called the world view is the concept of the world. From what viewpoint people view the world and on what stand they approach it is precisely the world view. People's viewpoint and stand in viewing and approaching the world come to vary depending on their interests.

The revolutionary world view is the viewpoint and stand of the working class in viewing and approaching the world. Put another way, this is the viewpoint in viewing the world, starting from the class-oriented aim and demand of the

working class, and the stand in transforming nature and society to suit the interests of the working class.

The revolutionary world view is not the system of a simple knowledge about the world. Although the revolutionary world view is premised on a scientific recognition of the world and the law of its movement, the knowledge itself does not constitute a revolutionary view of the world.

To say to establish the revolutionary world view means to hold the thought and viewpoint intent on making revolution. For us, to have the philosophical knowledge about the world is essential to establish the correct thought and viewpoint intent on making revolution. To say to have the thought and viewpoint intent on making revolution means to have intense preparedness and stern will intent on struggling to the end to attain the socialist, communist cause, demolishing the exploiting class and exploiting society.

As enunciated by our party, what is important in the revolutionary world view is one's preparedness to become the master in command of one's destiny, and one's will to work it out on one's own.

The question of viewpoint and attitude toward people's destiny is a very important one constituting the basics in the world view. The objective of people's world view also lies, in the final analysis, in working out their destiny and enjoying a genuine living. This being so, only a world view that makes it possible for people to have a precise method to work out their destiny constitutes a genuine world view.

What arises importantly in establishing the concept of people's destiny is the question of the factor determining people's destiny. Put another way, the question is whether people's destiny is determined by them or by some other factor. Depending on the concept of this question the viewpoint and attitude toward people's destiny come to vary. Precisely here the revolutionary world view stands basically in confrontation with the reactionary fatalistic world view.

The fatalistic world view toward people's destiny holds that people's destiny is preordained by some unknowable force. Thus this world view makes people quietly submit to harsh exploitation and oppression, thinking their miserable lot is their "paltcha" [fate]. Because of such reactionary nature of the fatalistic world view, people who accept it become enervated and unable to vigorously launch into the struggle to work out their destiny.

The chuche world view, based on the man-centered philosophical principle, provides the most correct viewpoint and stand toward people's destiny, a matter that occupies an important place in the revolutionary world view.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world are the genuine revolutionary viewpoint and stand which make it possible for people, holding an intense

awareness that they are the master of the world and of their own destiny, to independently, creatively, consciously remake the world and go forward to work out their destiny." (Ibid., p 14)

The chuche revolutionary world view is based on the philosophical principle that it is man who is the master of everything and resolves everything. Man is the master of the world and of his own destiny, and performs a decisive role in remaking the world and working out his own destiny.

Man's destiny is not determined by some nonexistent being in the world as argued in the reactionary world view, i.e., some supernatural, superhuman mythical being. Man's destiny is determined by man himself. This is so because man is the master of the world and of his own destiny and performs a decisive role in remaking the world and working out his destiny. But man's destiny is not worked out spontaneously by any means. People's destiny comes to be worked out only if through revolution people transform the world and cast off the constraint and enslavement of nature and society.

What is important for people in working out their destiny through revolution is having the preparedness to become the master in command of their own destiny. The preparedness to become the master in command of their own destiny is the awareness of their independent demands, and the mental power to work out their own destiny. Only if people, deeply aware of their independent demands, hold intense preparedness to become the master in command of their own destiny, can they launch into the revolutionary struggle to work out their own destiny. Historical experience in the revolutionary movement shows that people cannot embark on the road of revolution without their firm preparedness to become the master in command of their own destiny, even if all the other conditions have matured.

What is important for people in working out their destiny through revolution is also having the will to work out their destiny on their own.

Generally, willpower is the mental function which makes people's mental and physical abilities aimed toward the realization of certain objectives to the end and sustained unswervingly in the face of any barrier.

People's struggle to work out their destiny is a fierce class struggle against the exploiting system and reactionary forces restraining the independent stand and attitude, and an unfamiliar task never before undertaken by anyone to do away with everything outdated and create the new. Therefore, the conducting of this struggle is no plain sailing; this struggle can be victorious only if all kinds of barriers and numerous trials are overcome. Only if people have the will to work out their destiny on their own, can they break through all kinds of barriers and trials encountered on the road of forward movement and achieve the objectives of their independent, creative activity. The realities of our country graphically prove that whatever barriers and trials may stand in the way, when the masses of people are thoroughly armed with the revolutionary thought and have a stern will and fighting strength, they can energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction, turning unfavorable conditions into favorable conditions and

adversity into prosperity. This bespeaks the fact that willpower constitutes a mental power functioning to make people strive to realize their objectives and resolutions to the end, overcoming all kinds of barriers and bottlenecks.

Thus the revolutionary world view holds, as its important contents, a firm thought and viewpoint to make revolution, an intense preparedness to become the master in command of their own destiny and a stern will to work out their destiny on their own. Precisely because of this, the revolutionary world view constitutes important ideomental characteristics which the revolutionaries must possess.

With the thought and theory presented by our party that the revolutionary world view constitutes important ideomental characteristics which the revolutionaries must possess, the principle of ideological indoctrination work which must invariably be adhered to indoctrinating and remolding all members of society into communist social beings has come to be established, and the ideomental features which not only people struggling for the sake of Socialism, Communism but also people who will be living in the future communist society must possess have come to be enunciated comprehensively.

Our party, holding aloft the slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is ceaselessly deepening and developing and energetically leading the task to bring up all members of society as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries with the revolutionary world view firmly established.

With a great success scored in the communistic human-remolding task under the sagacious leadership of the party, the ideomental preparedness of our people has become extraordinarily enhanced, and a chuche revolutionary force capable of brilliantly attaining the revolutionary cause has come to be firmly created.

At present all of our party members and working people are fighting with an intense political awareness and fervor, giving their all, for the sake of the victory of the revolutionary cause, for the sake of the fatherland and the people, and are living revolutionarily as befits the people of the era of struggle.

Our party today calls for thoroughly arming party members and working people with the revolutionary world view based on the achievement scored in the communistic human-remolding task and stepping up comprehensively at a higher level the task to bring them up as genuine communist revolutionaries.

What is most important in bringing up party members and working people as revolutionaries armed with the revolutionary world view is establishing the revolutionary view of the leader among them.

The revolutionary view of the leader is the most correct concept and viewpoint toward the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and the posture and stand loftily attending the leader with a true heart.

The revolutionary view of the leader constitutes the core of the revolutionary world view. The view of the leader is the basic criterion characterizing the

viewpoint and attitude toward the revolution, and the touchstone separating the revolutionaries and subversive elements. Apart from the revolutionary view of the leader the revolutionary world view cannot be correctly established nor can the ideomental characteristics peculiar to a genuine revolutionary be personified. The revolutionary view of the leader performs the decisive function in the formation and development of the revolutionary world view. The correct ideological viewpoint intent on making revolution is firmly established and highly developed based on the revolutionary view of the leader. The tough revolutionary spirit resolutely overcoming overwhelming barriers and trials with the invincible convictions of victory, whatever the adversity, is highly displayed based on the revolutionary view of the leader as the framework. Therefore, we must ceaselessly strengthen ideological indoctrination work to arm party members and working people with the revolutionary view of the leader.

It is an important requirement in arming party members and working people with the revolutionary view of the leader to strengthen the task to learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists at the dawn of our revolution.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit--this is a resolute fighting spirit to loftily attend and uphold with a true heart the leader of the revolution in the formidable class struggle, to resolutely protect and defend the thought of the leader, to unhesitatingly offer even one's life for its realization.

The young communists such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, loftily revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, as the guiding star, as the sun of the Korean revolution in the darkest period when our people were groaning under the harsh oppression of the Japanese imperialists, had struggled giving their youth, their lives, in order to realize the revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song. The revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists is the cleanest and solidest of the revolutionary spirit never before seen. When one learns from the noble revolutionary spirit of the young communists, one can hold a thoroughly revolutionary view of the leader.

The basics in learning from the indomitable revolutionary spirit are keeping deeply engraved in the heart the conviction intent on loftily upholding the leader.

The high glory, dignity, and noble revolutionary spirit of a revolutionary soldier lie in keeping a firm faith in upholding the leader to the end, whatever the circumstances.

In bygone days the young communists, learning by experience with all their hearts in the course of their practical struggle the greatness of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song possessing the matchless qualifications and features of a leader, had fought, firmly convinced that only by following our leader could the victory of the Korean revolution be won.

Our party members and working people, who have deeply learned by experience the greatness and invincible might of our party in the course of walking

together with the party the rewarding road of revolution, must be faithful to the leadership of the party to the end, with an intense political preparedness and a stern will to make revolution to the end, infinitely trusting the party and following the party.

What is important in bringing up party members and working people as revolutionaries armed with the revolutionary world view is also establishing the chuche view of the revolution.

The chuche view of the revolution is an important component of the revolutionary world view. The chuche view of the revolution is the viewpoint and stand approaching the revolution with the masses of people at the center, and the revolutionary spirit resolutely fighting for the sake of the masses of people. Apart from such viewpoint and stand in approaching the revolution, apart from such noble revolutionary spirit for the sake of the masses of people it is impossible to speak about the revolutionary world view. Only when people thoroughly establish the chuche view of the revolution can they attain the ideomental features of a revolutionary and become genuine revolutionaries faithful to the socialist, communist cause for the realization of the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

Making the chuche ideology and the chuche revolutionary theory deeply understood among party members and working people, we must make them keep the chuche view of the revolution engraved in their hearts as a firm faith and devotedly struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause.

It is an important method for establishing the revolutionary world view to ceaselessly temper and train oneself amid revolutionary organizational life and revolutionary practical struggle.

All functionaries, party members and working people, faithfully participating in organizational ideological life with the revolutionary view of the organization, must constantly train themselves, and consolidate and develop their revolutionary world view.

A revolutionary gets tempered in terms of ideological will amid the practical struggle for the revolution and construction, and comes to attain the qualifications and character of a revolutionary. The revolutionary practice of our party members and working people is the struggle to implement the line and policy of the party. When party members and working people highly display positiveness and initiative in the fulfillment of their assigned revolutionary task with the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality toward the party policy, and go forward to struggle earnestly, persistently, they come to temper their own willpower and keep the revolutionary faith deeply engraved in their hearts. All functionaries and working people, by holding infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution and learning from the fresh leadership features of our party as befits the revolutionaries living in today's era of the Workers Party, in the '80s, and by launching all tasks with militant vigor and revolutionary enthusiasm, must thoroughly establish their revolutionary world view and go forward to ceaselessly consolidate and develop it.

Just as there is no born revolutionary, there is no perfect revolutionary. Just as all objects and phenomena change, people's ideological consciousness

also changes. This being so, even he who has established the revolutionary world view must go forward to ceaselessly strengthen the training and tempering of himself through revolutionary organizational life and revolutionary practical struggle. Only then can he as a communist revolutionary walk the road of revolution unswervingly to the last moment of his life.

By deeply studying and mastering the thought and theory on the establishment of the revolutionary world view comprehensively enunciated for the first time by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and thoroughly embodying them in work and life, we shall prepare ourselves thoroughly as genuine revolutionaries holding the revolutionary world view, the ideomental characteristics of a communist, and go forward to energetically hasten the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY ENTHUSIASM AND MILITANT VIGOR OF A CHUCHE-ORIENTED COMMUNIST

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 31-35

[Article by Pak Su-uk]

[Text] Into the '80s our revolution, which was charted in the Paek forests, is ceaselessly deepening and developing onto a new higher stage.

In the course of the awesome struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology human-remolding work, society-remaking work, and nature-remaking work are being broadly, deeply launched, and in all areas of the revolution and construction great victories and brilliant achievements are being scored, and on the road ahead for our revolution an even more brilliant future is unfolding.

Today's realities wherein the historic march of the '80s is being energetically accelerated under the leadership of our party and the enormous task arising before us call upon all functionaries to go forward to more energetically, spiritedly perform work.

Our functionaries are the chuche-oriented communists and commanding personnel of the revolution of the Workers Party era being led by our party. For the functionaries to go forward to perform work with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor constitutes an important guarantee for hastening the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and bringing about a fresh upsurge in socialist construction by upholding the leadership of our party.

To go forward to fight always with intense enthusiasm and vigor for the sake of the victory of the socialist, communist cause is the noble feature and struggle ethos of the communists.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"People who make revolution must always be vivacious, spirited, militant, and intense in enthusiasm and strong in launching power." [No bibliographic reference given]

The socialist, communist cause is the most sacred one in history to liberate the masses of working people such as the working class from all manner of enslavement and constraint and realize their independent stand and attitude, and an awesome task without parallel to basically change and transform nature and society to suit the independent aim and demand of the masses of people. Therefore, only if the communists hold intense revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor can they go forward to courageously fight, giving all their wisdom and energy, for the sake of the victory of the socialist, communist cause.

Today for our functionaries to perform work with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor is an indispensable requirement above all in going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, loftily upholding the leadership of our party.

The work habit and way of work of the functionaries are one of the important questions influencing success in the revolution and construction. Only if the functionaries deeply learn and master the leadership art of the party leading the revolution to victory and perform their work exactly the same way can they go forward to uphold the leadership of our party.

Our party is the great organizer and guide of the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause. Always with exuberant militant vigor and revolutionary launching power our party is leading the struggle to carry on and attain the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to victory. The uncommon creative strength to view all questions with a touch of freshness and go forward to uniquely solve them, the revolutionary launching power to do daring planning for whatever work and boldly push ahead with it, the tenacity to push ahead with a task, once begun, until bringing it to a conclusion--this is the great leadership features and struggle thos of our party. The functionaries who are making revolution in the era being led by our party must learn from such leadership art, struggle ethos, and perform their work exactly in the same manner. Only then can they launch all tasks as intended by the party and go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, following the leadership of our party.

For the functionaries to perform their work with intense enthusiasm and vigor is also an important requirement in carrying out the enormous task of socialist construction before us today.

Before us is the glorious task to energetically launch the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the '80s" and occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist econmic construciton ahead of schedule.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construciton are a grand economic construciton program in order to bring about a decisive turnaround in the attainment of the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, laying sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society, and are a brilliant blueprint for strengthening the nation's politicoeconomic might in every way and improving the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner. In order to occupy ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic

construction projecting the growth of production at a high speed and construction on an enormous scale, it is imperative to bring about a new turnaround in the work habit and way of work of the functionaries.

The functionaries are the standard bearers of the struggle moving forward at the forefront of the ranks. When the functionaries perform their work with intense revolutionary enthusiasm and exuberant vigor, the masses will come to gain faith and courage and vigorously launch into the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the '80s," and a fresh revolutionary upsurge will come to be brought about in socialist construction.

The enthusiasm and vigor of our functionaries are the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor of the chuche-oriented communists, which manifest themselves in carrying on and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, following the leadership of our party.

The revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor of the functionaries are expressed above all in implementing the line and policy of the party with an intense sense of responsibility and initiative.

The functionaries are commanding personnel of the revolution who directly organize and guide the execution of the line and policy of the party. To organize and go forward to execute with responsibility the implementation of the party policy at their branch, their unit is the lofty mission of the functionaries before the party and the revolution. How this mission is accomplished depends on how high a sense of responsibility and initiative the functionaries display in performing their work.

Revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor are the motive power which makes them go forward to carry out the revolutionary task with responsibility and initiative on a stand befitting the master. If they burn with revolutionary enthusiasm, their indefatigable strength and wisdom will surge forth and they will come to work with initiative, ingeniously dealing with questions and establishing a correct methodology, and dispose of ten days' work in one day with panache. He who is devoid of enthusiasm and vigor will drag his feet like a salaried employee in performing his work and have nothing to show for it, and failing to deeply study his work for better performance, will show no initiative whatever and simply pass on to the lower level the directive received from the higher echelon. With such way of work the functionaries cannot properly implement the party policy nor can they fully discharge their basic responsibility.

The portrayal of the leading character in feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary" vividly shows that only when holding burning loyalty to the party and at the same time intense revolutionary enthusiasm is it possible to go forward to implement the line and policy of the party with responsibility and initiative. The leading character in the film is so concerned about the failure to normalize the production of coal and electricity as intended by the party that the rice he eats feels like the grains of sand and is unable to sleep. For the implementation of the party policy he thinks and thinks even while walking and eating, and earnestly, persistently struggling, he

at last succeeds in increasing the production coal by 2,000 tons and igniting the start-up fire in the furnace for a trial.

To think all the time whether awake or asleep and exert oneself how to implement the line and policy of the party even better and give joy to the party and the leader is the lofty feature and way of work our functionaries of the '80s must possess.

The revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor of the functionaries also manifest themselves in boldly, daringly launching work.

To go forward to boldly, daringly launch work is the way of work which the communists struggling to revolutionarily remake and transform the world must possess. The struggle which is being dynamically launched in our country today to create "the speed of the '80s" calls upon the functionaries even more pressingly to go forward to perform work with such way of work.

Whatever work they are about to do, the functionaries must always think about making ample preparations on a big scale and set a high target from the beginning. Only then can they work with vigor and make the masses go forward to struggle with exuberant desires and revolutionary enthusiasm.

To set the target is no more than a beginning. Even if a bold high target is set, success cannot be scored unless work is revolutionarily launched. Once the target is set, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with work with resolute vigor without stagnation and marking time in the slightest.

Unable to boldly launch work, reflecting on the consequences and indecisively marking time or slackening is not the way of work of the functionaries living in the era of making revolution, in the era of struggle. With such way of work it is impossible to occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

That the Hwanghae Iron Complex has completed a major repair of its No 1 Blast Furnace admirably in a short period is related to the fact that the functionaries of this complex have boldly, daringly launched all tasks. The major repair of No 1 Blast Furnace was a difficult and enormous task to remake the furnace with new technologies such as the complete modernization of the ore supply system. But the functionaries and steel-making warriors of the Hwanghae Iron Complex burning with loyalty to the party and the leader, by setting the daring target to complete the major repair of the blast furance in a short period of no more than half the originally projected time and introducing worthy technological innovation proposals and work execution methods and boldly, daringly lauching work, were able to complete the project in a short period of no more than 40 days. Experience of the Hwanghae Iron Complex graphically shows that when the functionaries perform their work with burning enthusiasm and exuberant vgor, they can boldly, daringly push ahead with all tasks and dispose of any work, however difficult and enormous, at a stroke.

The revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor of the functionaries also manifest themselves in resolutely pushing ahead with any work, once begun, until bringing it to a conclusion.

The task of implementing the line and policy of the party is not something that is conducted under circumstances where all conditions are complete. In the course of implementing the line and policy of the party there can be difficult corners to turn or unexpected barriers can stand in the way. As the revolutionary struggle and construction task progress, new tasks come to arise one after another. With enthusiasm that never cools, with exuberant vigor the functionaries must go forward with a tight grip on all of the tasks the party presents, and for any work once begun, must push ahead with it until bringing it to a conclusion, with perseverance.

If, in doing whatever assigned revolutionary task, one does it with "five-minute enthusiasm" and as time passes, lets it cool and lose steam, and then throws in the sponge, or if one performs work in such a manner as neglecting that work when told to do this work, one cannot score success in any work. Enthusiasm which is devoid of sustianing power and cools immediatley, a momentary vigor is no different from a momentary excitement or impulse, which has nothing to do with the enthusiasm, vigor of a communist.

For our functionaries, the highest glory and reward lie in implementing the line and policy of the party to the end and making them bear full fruits. He who, holding burning enthusiasm throughout the course of implementing the party policy, performs work with one work attitude without hesitation or vacillation for a moment, he who, continuing to highly display revolutionary enthusiasm for complex work assigned him even as conditions change, carries it out to the end, is precisely a functionary faithful to the party and the leader.

The unsung heroes whom our party has brought up show an admirable example of the revolutionary way of work. The unsung heroes, with burning enthusiasm and the vigor of youth for several score years, not just for one or two years, have given their all quietly in order to make the intent of the party blossom in reality.

For any work once begun, setting one's mind to it, to carry it out to the end with the same intense enthusiasm and vigor as in the beginning; to carry out ten different tasks, twenty different tasks, if demanded by the party, all together with perseverance--this is the work habit, the way of work which our functionaries of the '80s must possess.

Today when our revolution is ceaselessly deepening and developing onto a new higher stage, our party calls upon all functionaries to go forward to perform their work filled to overflowing with enthusiasm and vigor as befits the commanding personnel of the revolution in the era of the Workers Party. This is the guiding principle which all functionaries such as the party functionaries must strictly adhere to in work.

In order that they may hold revolutionary enthusiasm and vigor, the functionaries must above all keep infinite loyalty to the party and the leader deeply engraved in their hearts.

People's enthusiasm and vigor are by no means something that stems from the traits they are born with, nor are these related to their age and physiological

conditions alone. These are the expression of people's thought, and the direct manifestation of their faithfulness to the party and the leader.

Although young in age and healthy in physique, if deficient in the warmth of loyalty to the party and the leader, one cannot give forth intense enthusiasm and vigor in carrying out the revolutionary task. If intense in loyalty to give one's all for the sake of the party and the leader, even though old in age and physiologically enfeebled, one goes forward to spiritedly perform all tasks always with burning enthusiasm and vigor in carrying out the revolutionary task.

Infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader is the basic source of the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor of the chuche-oriented communists. How highly the functionaries display their enthusiasm and vigor depends, in the final analysis, on how warmly their hearts burn with loyalty to the party and the leader.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is a noble ideological feeling stemming from having learned by experience the greatness of the party and the leader. Keeping the faith that victory will be won without fail when they go forward to uphold the leadership of the party, deeply understanding the greatness of our party, the functionaries must struggle, giving their all, in order to share destiny with the party and attain the cause of the party.

In enhancing loyalty to the party and the leader, it is important to learn from the example of faithfulness of the young communists to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Because they held burning loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the young communist were able to go forward to courageously fight with such intense revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor at the dawn of the Korean revolution when it was not known when the revolution would win victory. Learning from the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who trusted, followed, and upheld the leader of the revolution with a true heart, the functionaries must become the Kim Hyok, the Ch'a Kwang-su of the '80s who go forward to loftily uphold our party.

In order that they may hold the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor, the functionaries must also hold the chuche ideology as a firm world view, and think and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Underlying people's enthusiasm and vigor is the ideological consciousness reflecting their demands and interests. Apart from people's viewpoint and stand toward the world, no enthusiasm and vigor could come forth or be displayed. What kind of enthusiasm and vigor people will hold is, in the final analysis, influenced by their world view.

The ideological basis of the enthusiasm and vigor of the chuche-oriented communists is the chuche ideology. By enunciating the stand and principle which make it possible for the masses of people to defend their position as the master and fully perform their role as the master in the revolution and construction, the chuche ideology bestows an intense awareness on people that they are the master of the revolution and construction and makes them go forward to work with the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor.

For one to deeply master the chuche ideology in terms of principle is an important requirement in arming oneself with the chuche ideology. The principle of the chuche ideology enunciates the basic principle and law of the revolutionary struggle and social development. Only if the functionaries deeply master the chuche ideology in terms of principle, can they thoroughly establish the chuche world view and go forward to carry out all tasks independently, creatively on a stand befitting the master.

The chuche ideology is a powerful weapon of practice, and its vitality too comes to manifest itself in the practical struggle for the sake of the revolutionary struggle and construction task. The functionaries, by conducting the study of the chuche ideology in close combination with the revolutionary practice, must exert themselves to carry out the revolutionary task even better as befits the master of the country, the master of factory and farm, and strive to make the great vitality of the chuche ideology displayed to the hilt in the revolutionary practice.

In order that they may hold the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor, the revolutionaries must also revolutionarily, ceaselessly train themselves.

People's work habit and way of work are an expression of their thought. People's thought manifests itself in their work habit and struggle ethos.

To say that the revolutionary enthusiasm of the functionaries is cooling and losing steam regardless of age, young or old, precisely bespeaks the fact that they have become senile ideologically. If people fall a victim to the disease of senility, there can be no enthusiasm coming forth nor can there be work desires and launching power, and such people only end up as beings useless to the revolution.

Whether the functionaries will go forward to work always with an intense revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor or they will mark time and merely preserve their position falling a victim to the disease of senility is a serious question whether will continue the revolution upholding our party, or they will drop out of the revolution. The functionaries may become senile physiologically but never ideologically, and must never be weeded out politically.

Just as he who conducts physical training commendably on a daily routine basis can overcome physical senility, only a functionary who commendably trains himself ideologically, intellectually, physically can work and live always with burning enthusiasm and the vigor of youth without becoming senile ideologically.

Ideological training must be conducted thoroughly in close combination with revolutionary practice. The functionaries must positively immerse themselves in the daily discharge of their revolutionary duty, temper themselves in terms of ideological will amid revolutionary practice, and attain the qualifications and character of a chuche-oriented communist.

Organizational life is the school of revolutionary tempering. The functionaries, holding an intense view of the organization, must participate in organizational

life voluntarily and thoroughly overcome the phenomenon of senility amid the flames of a strong ideological struggle.

All functionaries, by keeping burning loyalty to the party and the leader deeply engraved in their hearts and spiritedly working always filled to overflowing with the revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor, shall go forward following the leadership of our party to hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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FATHERLAND RESTORATION SOCIETY WAS A UNITED FRONT ORGANIZATION WHERE
PARTYWIDE LEADERSHIP WAS INSURED

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 36-39

[Article by Pang Mun-kwon]

[Text] The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and conducted under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a glorious struggle that attained the fatherland restoration cause, cutting down the Japanese imperialist aggressors with the unified, united strength of the Korean communists and people. The Fatherland Restoration Society, which was founded in the course of this struggle brilliantly working out the destiny of our people under the banner of sovereignty and independence, left behind immortal achievements indeed in admirably realizing the unitary leadership of our respected and beloved leader for the anti-Japanese revolution as a whole and writing a new history of the united antional front.

The question of a united front is one of the important strategic and tactical questions in order to win over the masses and insure the decisive superiority of a revolutionary force.

The revolution is the task of the masses themselves and can win victory only with the participation of the broad masses. Therefore, only by correctly solving the question of the united front and by uniting all classes, strata, and forces having interests at stake in the revolution, into one single political force is it possible to maximally isolate and weaken the enemy and firmly insure the victory of the revolutionary struggle with the decisive superiority of the revolutionary force.

For the united front task to unite the masses of all strata, the important key to its success lies in how to insure partywide leadership. Apart from the leadership of the party the militant character and revolutionary spirit of the united front organization and a firm guarantee for its might are unthinkable.

The Fatherland Liberation Society, whose founding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaimed before the whole world on 5 May 1936, was a standing chuche-oriented united anti-Japanese national front body which, uniting all anti-Japanese patriotic forces as one, insured unified leadership therefor.

What enabled the Fatherland Restoration Society to acquit itself fully of its mission and role as a chuche-oriented united national front body lies in that not only did it hold the immortal chuche ideology as its guiding principle, but it had partywide leadership thoroughly insured for the activity of the Fatherland Restoration Society as a whole.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The Fatherland Restoration Society was an anti-Japanese united national front organization where the partywide leadership was insured." (Book "The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious 'T.D.' Tradition," p 8)

The partywide leadership for the revolutionary movement is the unitary leadership of the leader, and it is impossible to speak about the leadership of the party apart from the leadership of the leader.

To say that the partywide leadership was insured for the Fatherland Restoration Society during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle means that all of its activity was organized and conducted under the unified leadership of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee which loftily attended and upheld Comrade Kim Il-song the Great as the leader.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee was a political organization to realize the partywide leadership for the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, grasping and guiding party organizations at all levels within the Army and local party organizations in a unified way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as he was charting a new path to the construction of a revolutionary party from the early days he set out on the road of revolution, set forth the guideline for the founding of a chuche-oriented party and organized a number of basic organizational building blocs of a party and based thereon, took the epoch-making measure to form the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee with a view to grasping and guiding them in a unified way. And into the latter half of the 1930s further expanding party organizations to the homeland and Korean settlements throughout Manchuria and organizing the Homeland Party Operations Committee, the Changbai County Party Committee, and the East Manchuria Party Operations Committee, he led the way in thoroughly establishing the organizational guidance system of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who organized, strengthened, and developed a strong party guidance organ capable of realizing the partywide leadership for the revolutionary movement as a whole, founded the Fatherland Restoration Society with a view to firmly uniting the people of all strata under the anti-Japanese banner, and was respectfully installed as its chairman by the unanimous will and wish of our people. The Fatherland Restoration Society, by organizing and conducting its activity under the guidance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Party Committee complete with an orderly organizational

guidance system, was able to become a united front organization where the partywide leadership was insured, from the first day of its founding.

The partywide leadership for the Fatherland Restoration Society was firmly realized above all by the Fatherland Restoration Society being thoroughly linked to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee in organizational terms.

The organizational link between the Fatherland Restoration Society and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee was a basic question arising in firmly uniting the masses of people around the leader and realizing the leadership of the party for them.

The Fatherland Restoration Society was a powerful underground revolutionary organization insuring the unitary, unified leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the masses of people of all strata, and as such, held it as its historic mission to attain the fatherland restoration cause. Such historic mission of the Fatherland Restoration Society was firmly guaranteed by its unitary covenant.

The Fatherland Restoration Society Covenant personally drawn up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consisted of 8 chapters, 14 articles, and 3 more articles as additional rules. This covenant comprehensively stipulated the general mode of activity and standards of internal life of the Fatherland Restoration Society such as the struggle objectives and targets of membership of the Fatherland Restoration Society, the form and structure of the organization, the duties and rights of the members, the discipline of the organization, the method of admission of special members and operations duties. In particular, by stipulating that there be a self-dependent organizational guidance system based on the principle of democratic centralization and that the members be made to move in accordance with unitary standards and discipline, the covenant provided a guarantee for the Fatherland Restoration Society to be thoroughly linked to the party organization in organizational terms.

The Fatherland Restoration Society, based on its organizational construction principle, had county and district committees, chapters and subchapters, and special subchapters, as its lower-level organizations which were made into a monolithic body where the lower-level organizations obeyed the higher-level organizations and the members moved in unison in accordance with one standard of discipline. Thus the county committee as a lower-level organization of the Fatherland Restoration Society came to be closely connected to the county party committee, the district committee to the district party committee, the chapter and subchapter to the party cell or party team. Because, even as it had its own self-dependent guidance system as a united front organization, it was closely linked to the organizational guidance system of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee, the Fatherland Restoration Society came to be connected in organizational terms to the headquarters of the Korean revolution and became a political organization launching all its activities under the partywide leadership.

That the Korean communists, the party members occupied leading positions in the organization of the Fatherland Restoration Society became an important

factor that made it possible to link the Fatherland Restoration Society and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee in organizational terms.

The communists are vanguard fighters going forward to realize the thought and leadership of the leader through revolutionary organizational life. By the positive role of party members who, fervently loving and solemnly approaching the party organization and thoroughly abiding by the party organization, go forward to launch the revolutionary activity, the masses get firmly united around the party, and sociopolitical organizations as auxiliary organs of the party come to be more closely linked to the party organization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had been directing deep attention all the time to the partywide leadership for the Fatherland Restoration Society, dispatched tested party members, communists who had grown up amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution, to Fatherland Restoration Society organizations, and sagaciously led them in occupying leading positions there.

Because genuine communists, party members were dispatched as political operatives, the organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society, always linked to the party organizations, were able to satisfactorily discharge their duties even amid the harsh bloody Fascist oppression of the Japanese imperialists. And with the task energetically launched to organize chapters of the Fatherland Restoration Society and form mass organizations by the stratum among the broad circles of youths, women, and children, it became possible to admirably insure the partywide leadership for the people of all strata.

By the leading role of the communists the organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society, their members, and the people felt even more warmly the breath of the headquarters of the Korean revolution, and the revolutionary ethos to faithfully uphold the partywide leadership came to prevail firmly among them.

Thus the Fatherland Restoration Society was linked to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee thoroughly in organizational terms is precisely where an important part of the ground that the society became a united front organization where the partywide leadership was insured lies.

Next, it became possible to firmly insure the partywide leadership for the Fatherland Restoration Society as the society, strengthening its kindred ties with the masses, organized and mobilized them in implementing the decision and directive of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee.

Realization of the partywide leadership for the revolutionary movement hinges largely on whether or not the line and policy of the party are thoroughly implemented. The line and policy, strategy and tactics of the party are set forth by the leader, and discussed and decided by party conferences. When going forward to thoroughly implement the line and policy of the party, the leadership of the leader, the leadership of the party for the revolutionary movement comes to be insured and realized.

The matters which were discussed and decided by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were those

aimed at embodying the revolutionary line and guidelines on strategy and tactics set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Based on the strategic and tactical guidelines for the construction of Fatherland Restoration Society organizations at all levels and mass political work set forth at important conferences such as the historic Nanhut'ou Conference and Tungkang Conference, and the September 1936 Conference of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee, the Fatherland Restoration Society vigorously pushed ahead with the task to unite the masses on an all-country, all-people basis.

Fatherland Restoration Society organizations briskly launched mass indoctrination work with a tight grip on it as the main line to explain and drive home the great leader's classic works such as "The 10-Point Major Program of the Fatherland Restoration Society" and "How To Organize the Anti-Japanese Movement of the Broad Masses in Korea." On the other hand, they positively pushed for mass revolutionization, utilizing revolutionary publications such as "3.1 Wolgan" ["3.1 Monthly"] and "Hwajonmin" ["Slash-and-Burn Farmer"] and numerous indoctrination materials, and revolutionary literary works such as "Song of the 10-Point Major Program of the Fatherland Restoration Society" and revolutionary dramas "Sea of Blood" and "The Fate of a Member of the Self-Defense Team." As a result of mass political work energetically launched, our respected and beloved leader's revolutionary thought widely spread to everywhere throughout the country, and the fiery loyalty to vigorously launch into the anti-Japanese war, ever more loftily revering our General as the sun of the nation, as the salvation star of liberation, came to firmly take its place in the people's hearts.

Fatherland Restoration Society organizations and political operatives, without missing the unprecedently upsuring revolutionary fervor of the people and the rising ground swell of all-nation unity, went forward to rapidly expand the lower-level organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Society and push the work of uniting the masses at a fast pace. Amid this struggle the organizational network of the Fatherland Restoration Society was created even among overseas Korean compatriots, not to mention the homeland, and regardless of differences in political belief and creed, property and education, all the anti-Japanese masses loving the country and the people were consolidated into one organized force.

With the united front task energetically launched through the Fatherland Restoration Society on an organized, systematic, and all-nation basis, the great task of national unity for the stage of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution was admirably carried out and a firm guarantee which would make it possible to achieve fatherland restoration came to be provided.

At that time what constituted the main stream in the Korean revolution was armed struggle, and to lead it to victory constituted the basics in the leadership of the party. This being so, the Fatherland Restoration Society presented it as one of the important tasks to successfully insure the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The Fatherland Restoration Society, unconditionally accepting the matters discussed and decided by Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee and military government cadre conferences with a view to victoriously moving the anti-Japanese armed struggle forward, formulated concrete execution measures, and energetically organized and mobilized the society members and the people for the realization. Such positive activities greatly contributed to reconnoitering the enemy's movements on behalf of the guerrillas and organizing cooperative operations, insuring material collection and support work in the rear, and creating reserve forces for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. And by making the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle exerted in an organized manner, they dynamically called the broad masses to workers strike and tenant farmers struggle, school strike and anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist war struggle in various forms, and to the task to liquidate the enemy spies and running dogs.

By the vigorous activity of Fatherland Restoration Society organizations the might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was strengthened further and the preparations for an all-people armed uprising in case of emergency came to be successfully completed, and firm prospects came to be opened up for realizing the task set forth in the anti-Japanese armed struggle line and hastening the victory of the anti-Japanese war.

Thus it was in the course that Fatherland Restoration Society organizations were performing the indoctrinator, organizer role of organizing and mobilizing the masses in the struggle to implement the line and guideline set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the partywide leadership for the Fatherland Restoration Society came to be insured thoroughly. It is in that the partywide leadership, the unitary leadership of the leader for the Fatherland Restoration Society was insured is where the intrinsic characteristic of the Fatherland Restoration Society as a chuche-oriented anti-Japanese united national front organization was, where the decisive guarantee for the victorious development of the anti-Japanese united national front movement was.

With the Fatherland Restoration Society founded during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the partywide leadership insured for it, communists were nurtured in greater numbers and the mass base of the party strengthened further, and a new advance was registered in realizing the leadership of the party for the people of all strata.

The anti-Japanese masses firmly united in the Fatherland Restoration Society organization were rapidly awakened in terms of class amid the flames of the struggle, and vigorously grew up into fervent revolutionaries infinitely loyal to our respected and beloved General. Seeing a mental picture of that day of fatherland restoration in the sagacious leadership of the great General Kim Il-song, they went forward to fight, unhesitatingly offering their youth, their lives in the sacred anti-Japanese war.

Amid revolutionary organizational life and practical struggle the national unity and action unity of the masses of people of all strata was achieved, and in this way came to be laid thoroughly the mass base for the founding of a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

The immortal achievements and precious experiences the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gained by forming the Fatherland Restoration Society during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are still energetically encouraging and inspiring today the struggle of our people for the reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

For the long period to the present since the chuche revolutionary cause was charted in the Paektu forests the Korean revolution has walked the one road of great victory under the unitary leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the leadership of the party. On this road of glory our people have become an energetic people vigorously moving forward toward victory, breaking through whatever barriers and trials, and our fatherland is radiating brilliant rays as a country of utmost dignity and authority.

Brilliantly carrying on and developing the precious tradition of having been infinitely faithful to the partywide leadership, the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from that anti-Japanese day, we shall loftily uphold the leadership of the party and the leader and go forward to hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

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DISCIPLINE IS THE LIFE OF THE PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 40-44

[Article by Pak Su-yong]

[Text] To turn the party of the working class into a monolithic combat unit strong in organizational spirit and disciplinary character is one of the crucial questions bearing on the future of the party, the fate of the revolution.

Only if a steely discipline is thoroughly established partywide, is it possible to unwaveringly defend the revolutionary character of the party and brilliantly realize the leadership for the revolution and construction.

Our party, presenting it as one of the basic questions in party construction to insure a strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character, has invariably struggled to establish a strong discipline based on the unitary ideology system of the party. By the positive struggle and correct leadership of our party has been established in the party a steely discipline whereby the entire party moves in unison under the unitary leadership of the Party Center. All party organizations are moving like one organic body in accordance with the principle of democratic centralization, and the revolutionary ethos has been thoroughly established whereby all party members are working and living in accordance with the established order and standards of action. It is precisely the pridful features of our party that the revolutionary ethos and strong discipline have been established partywide to do whatever work exactly as the party tells and go forward to resolve everything in accordance with the intent of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The revolutionary organizational discipline is the life of the party of the working class and a basic guarantee for enhancing the combat strength of the party. Only by establishing a strong organizational discipline in the party is it possible to achieve the unity of ideological will and solidarity partywide and go forward to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction task, enhancing the leadership role of the party." [No bibliographic reference given]

The party is the supreme organization of the working class and weapon of the class struggle, weapon of the revolution and construction.

If the party is to exist and act as an organized unit and accomplish its mission as general staff of the revolution, it is imperative that all party organizations and party members constituting the party should be united by one organizational principle and act in accordance with one standard of discipline and order. The party, where party organizations and party members, instead of being united by one organizational principle, move every which way and instead of obeying one standard of discipline, act as they please, will be transformed into a club, become enervated, and the party ranks torn asunder, will become unable in the end to properly sustain its very existence, to energetically inspire the masses to the revolution and construction.

Discipline is the life of the party. Only if a centralized discipline is established in the party is it possible to thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of all party organizations and party members to think and act in accordance with the intent of the Party Center. Establish a strong centralized discipline in the party and it will bring forth the faith to unconditionally accept and implement the intent of the Party Center.

Today our party has entered the new higher stage of converting the whole party to the chuche ideology. The historic great task of laying the organizational and ideological foundations of the party has been successfully realized, and the question of insuring the center of unity for generations to come brilliantly solved. Such new higher stage in the development of our party calls for more thoroughly establishing the revolutionary discipline in the party.

To establish the revolutionary discipline in the party is an indispensable requirement in further strengthening the might of unity and solidarity of our party centered around the Party Center.

In order that the party may achieve unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will and get organizationally consolidated, not only its center of unity and ideological basis must be firm, but there have to be in place an orderly work order and revolutionary discipline that make the whole party move like one organic body.

The might of unity and solidarity of the party is expressed in the unity of ideological will of the members constituting the party and at the same time in the uniformity of action. The intrinsic characteristic of the party of the working class as an organized unit lies in the unity, uniformity of action of the whole party.

The basic condition for insuring the unity, uniformity of action of the party of the working class is discipline. Discipline is the standard that governs the activity of party organizations and party members, and the order that makes the whole party move in unison under one baton. To establish such discipline in the party constitutes an important factor that turns the party into a monolithic organization moving like one organic body.

None but the party, which has the system and order in place for doing exactly one thing when so told even though wishing to do ten different things and the strict discipline in place for organizing and conducting all party work exactly as determined and directed by the Party Center, can unite itself airtight around its leader and firmly realize the unity and unitariness of action that the whole party breathes in unison when breathing, speaks with the same tongue when speaking, and takes the same steps when taking steps.

To establish a steely revolutionary discipline in the party is a basic requirement in more thoroughly consolidating the already laid organizational and ideological foundations of the party and firmly realizing the unitary leadership of the Party Center.

Today in our party firm organizational and ideological foundations have been laid which make it possible to go forward to strengthen and develop ours forever into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, and a guidance system has been thoroughly established which makes it possible to brilliantly carry forward the chuche revolutionary cause and attain it to the end.

The most important question facing the party at the new stage of the development of our party where the task of laying the organizational and ideological foundations of the party has been successfully realized, is that of going forward to indefectibly uphold the unitary leadership of the Party Center. This is the mature demand of the new higher stage for successfully attaining the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

At present in our country all matters of party construction and party work, the revolution and construction are being planned and organized by the glorious Party Center going forward to uphold at the loftiest height the plan and intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a truth which our people have learned by experience in the course of practical struggle of winning victory and moving forward following the leadership of the party that when going forward to loftily uphold the leadership of the Party Center it is possible to score great victory and success in all areas of party construction and revolutionary struggle.

To establish the revolutionary discipline in the party is a firm guarantee for successfully insuring the leadership of the Party Center going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, amply displaying the vitality of the thoroughly laid organizational and ideological foundations of the party. In order to make the whole party move in unison under the leadership of the Party Center, the order and discipline organizationally guarantee it must be established. Even though sound organizational and ideological foundations have been laid, if the revolutionary order and discipline for the whole party to move in unison as one are not established, it becomes impossible for them to amply display their might.

The party of the working class is essential for attaining the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, and exists for insuring the unitary leadership of the leader.

From this, the party of the working class must necessarily establish in the party a thorough discipline and order capable of firmly insuring the unitary

leadership of the leader for the revolution and construction. To establish the revolutionary discipline in the party is essentially for purposes of making the whole party move in unison in accordance with one command and of most thoroughly insuring the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction.

Therefore, only by establishing a strong centralized discipline in the party is it possible to go forward to more thoroughly consolidate the already laid organizational and ideological foundations of the party and turn them into the most durable ones with vitality, into mighty ones organizationally insuring the unitary leadership of the leader of the revolution.

Thus establishing a strong centralized discipline in the party constitutes a firm guarantee for thoroughly insuring the unitary leadership of the Party Center and energetically hastening the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology at the present stage where the question of insuring the center of unity from generation to generation has been brilliantly solved and the organizational and ideological foundations of the party have been thoroughly laid.

The revolutionary organizational discipline of our party is the discipline based on infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and intense political voluntariness, and the unitary discipline which applies to all of the party members alike. It is because the revolutionary organizational discipline is thoroughly established in the party and all party members are voluntarily observing it that it has been possible for our party to strengthen and develop into today's ever-victorious invincible force.

At present we are faced with the sacred task to enhance the combat strength and leadership role of the party in every way, thoroughly establishing the revolutionary discipline in the party to suit the demands of the new higher stage in the development of the party and the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Party organizations, by establishing a steely discipline for the whole party to move as one, must turn ours into a strong, energetic revolutionary party possessing combat strength." [No bibliographic reference given]

To make the cadres and party members hold a firm faith to entrust everything to our party and share destiny with the party is a priority requirement in establishing the revolutionary discipline in the party.

Only if the cadres and party members hold the indeflectible faith to entrust everything to the party and share destiny with the party, whatever the adversity, can they think and act only in accordance with the ideological will of the party without the slightest wavering and establish a strong revolutionary discipline partywide.

The firm faith to entrust all their destinies to the party and make revolution to the end, following the party, comes to be formed based on a correct understanding of the party.

Our party is the general staff of the Korean revolution, and the organizer and inspirer of all victories.

The glorious Party Center, shouldering the lofty mission to carry forward from generation to generation until the attainment the chuche revolutionary cause which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song charted and has been leading toward victory, is organizing and leading the struggle for the realization, at the helm. In our country the chuche revolutionary cause has walked the one road of victory and glory under the leadership of the party, and in the future too, only under the leadership of the party can it ultimately be attained.

Party organizations, making the cadres and party members thoroughly understand in terms of principle the matchless greatness, enormous achievements, sagacity of leadership of our party, must make them uphold and follow the party with a true heart and voluntarily observe the party discipline with the intense pride and honor of a member of the great party.

An important question arising in establishing the revolutionary discipline in the party is that of establishing the strict order of dealing with important questions arising in party work and party activity, according to the determination and directive of the Party Center.

To deal with, according to the determination and directive of the Party Center, important principled questions arising in party work and party activity is a duty, and a demand of the centralized discipline, which all party organizations and party functionaries must unconditionally observe.

In party work, in party activity new and important questions arise ceaselessly. Only if such questions are reported without exception to the Party Center through the party organization can the relevant measures be formulated and precisely dealt with, and the unitary leadership of the Party Center for overall work firmly insured. If party organizations and functionaries, allegedly for displaying initiative, subjectively interpret important principled questions arising in party work and arbitrarily, recklessly deal with them, disorder will prevail in the party and it will become impossible to properly conduct party work in accordance with the intent of the party.

All party organizations and party functionaries must report all important principled questions arising in party work and party activity to the Party Center and according to its determination, deal with them, and once a matter is determined, must exactly execute it unconditionally with no bargaining whatever. Party organizations and party functionaries must thoroughly establish partywide such discipline of unconditionality as to score a breakthrough when so demanded by the party.

To establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly implementing the decision and directive of the party is an important requirement in establishing a steely discipline in the party.

The reason the revolutionary party of the working class presents the matter of discipline as one of the most important questions in party construction

has its objective in making the line and policy, decision and directive of the party unconditionally, thoroughly implemented.

What is important in establishing the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly implementing the decision and directive of the party is having firm confidence held in the correctness and truthfulness of the decision and directive of the party.

To say to display the revolutionary ethos of unconditionality in implementing the decision and directive of the party without confidence in their correctness and truthfulness is no more than an empty word. Infinite devotion and sacrificial spirit displayed in the execution of the line and policy, decision and directive of the party rest on confidence in the correctness and truthfulness of the decision and directive of the party.

The correctness and vitality of the ideology and theory of our party and of the policy of the party have been proved to the hilt through the practice of our revolution in the '70s of glory to the '80s of leap forward.

Party organizations, using various forms and methods regarding the epoch-making changes that have taken place in party work and party activity, the revolutionary struggle and construction task, must energetically launch indoctrination work aimed at making the correctness of our party's ideology, theory, and policy deeply understood. In this way they must make firmly prevail partywide the revolutionary ethos that all cadres and party members embrace the line and policy, decision and directive of the party as the most correct, and timely, thoroughly execute them on the principle of absolutism, unconditionality.

In order to establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly implementing the line and policy, decision and directive of the party, party organizations must also commendably conduct organizational work and grasp and control work with a view to implementing the party policy with a tight grip on it.

To commendably conduct organizational work for implementing the line and policy, decision and directive of the party is a precondition for precisely executing them. One of the keys to success in the implementation of the party policy lies precisely in commendably conducting organizational work.

Party organizations, timely holding collective discussions upon receiving the decision and directive of the party, must formulate correct execution measures and conduct thorough organizational work. In particular, party organizations must thoroughly do away with the phenomenon of merely transmitting and explaining the party policy, decision and directive and formulating formalistic execution measures, or merely passing them on to the base level without any methodology.

At the same time, party organizations, instead of stopping at conducting organizational work for the implementation of the decision and directive of the party, must strengthen grasp and control work over the entire course of their execution. Constantly making a fuss, they must raise demands, finding out at all times if the tasks arranged to implement the decision and directive

of the party are being properly executed, if the functionaries who have received assignments are briskly moving.

Complacent with having formulated the measures to implement the decision and directive of the party, to pay little attention to the execution, or stopping at having made the general arrangement and pep talk, to fail to precisely grasp and control the progress in the execution is the expression of lack of the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality toward the decision and directive of the party.

Party organizations and functionaries must ascertain on a daily routine basis the progress in the execution of the party policy, and ceaselessly repeating summation and rearrangement work, push work with perseverance and go forward to revolutionarily launch it so that all aspects of the party policy, for which organizational work has been prepared and arranged, may be implemented to the end without any of the aspects given up halfway.

An important question arising in strengthening the discipline of the party is that of permitting no double standard of discipline in the party.

In the performance of work there have to be superiors and subordinates and a commanding official, but in the conduct of party life there are no higher people or lower people. All party members, whoever they may be, must move and live in accordance with one standard of discipline.

In the party, absolutely no double standard of discipline must be permitted, and no one could hope for special privileges. If in the party a double standard of discipline is permitted, arrogance will grow among the cadres, and an illusion about them, flattering and fawning on them, and idolization of them will be created among lower-level functionaries, and in the end, alien elements will come to sprout in the party. Again, if a double standard of discipline is permitted in the party, party life will become disordered and the party organization will become unable to pull its weight properly.

Our functionaries and party members must strive to prevent from surfacing the slightest expression such as hoping for special privileges, considering themselves as some special beings, or throwing their weight around in contravention of the organizational discipline of the party, and must strive to see to it that permitting absolutely no double standard of discipline in the party, one and all without exception strictly observe the organizational discipline of the party.

What is important in establishing the revolutionary discipline in the party is that of raising the demands made of the discipline and strongly struggling against the phenomenon of violation of the discipline.

Only by raising the demands made of the party organizational discipline is it possible to prevent the phenomena of liberalism and indiscipline from surfacing in the party, and ceaselessly strengthen and develop ours into a militant party. Experience shows that when raising the demands made of all party members so as to make them strictly observe the party organizational discipline, clearly

understanding the standards of party life, it is possible to establish a healthy party life ethos in the party and make them successfully carry out their assigned revolutionary task as well.

In order to strengthen the party organizational discipline, it is imperative to launch a strong ideological struggle against the phenomenon of its violation.

The task to strengthen the party discipline can be successfully insured only through the struggle against undisciplined, non-organizational phenomena. Inasmuch as the phenomena of indiscipline are all expressions of old ideas, whenever undisciplined phenomena surface, it is imperative to timely uproot their ideological root causes, launching an ideological struggle.

Party organizations, viewing all undisciplined phenomena surfacing from among party members, whether big or small, as obstructing the unity and solidarity of the party and weakening the combat strength of the party, must launch a principled struggle and go forward to straighten them out in a timely manner.

Today our party presents it in the forefront to establish the revolutionary discipline in the party, and calls for establishing a strict order to execute all matters in accordance with the unitary determination and directive of the Party Center.

All party organizations and party functionaries, by loftily upholding the intent of the party and more thoroughly establishing a steely discipline in the party, shall go forward to ceaselessly consolidate and develop ours into an ever-victorious revolutionary party strong in combat strength.

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ECONOMIC LEVERAGES AND THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF THEM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 45-48

[Article by Ch'a Sang-no]

[Text] One of the important questions to which the party of the working class must always direct deep attention in leading economic construction is that of correctly establishing and rationally utilizing economic leverages to suit the demands of the developing socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In order to step up socialist economic construction, it is imperative to properly implement the independent economic accounting system and correctly utilize economic leverages in economic management." [No bibliographic reference given]

Economic leverages are economic means goal-consciously established and utilized with a view to stimulating and inspiring, adjusting and controlling people's and production units' economic activity, management activity.

With a view to successfully conducting socialist economic construction, the party and state of the working class come to utilize material means necessary for production and construction and various kinds of economic tools for carrying through their intentions in economic practice. Among such economic means economic leverages mean economic means which are utilized in stimulating and inspiring working people's and enterprises' economic activity and management activity so as to make it possible to improve socialist economic management.

To correctly utilize economic leverages arises as a principled requirement in scientifically, rationally managing and operating the socialist economy. In order to successfully carry out socialist economic construction, it is imperative to goal-consciously utilize various kinds of economic leverages which reflect the intrinsic superiority and characteristics of the socialist society. Here, too, to rationally utilize the economic leverages which reflect the transitional character of the socialist society constitutes a very crucial question.

In the socialist society, new social relations and mode of activity basically distinguished from those of the capitalist society function in various aspects of social life, but the relics left behind by the old society still come to remain in no small measure. The immaturity of the socialist society differentiated from the higher stage of Communism inevitably calls for correctly utilizing the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation. The economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation in the course of reproduction such as production and circulation are expressed in various economic categories such as cost and price, profit, bonus, and credit. Such economic categories each reflect a dimension of the economic relations between enterprise and enterprise, between enterprise and producer, between producer and producer.

To say to rationally utilize the economic leverages which reflect the transitional character of the socialist society bespeaks correctly utilizing, as the means to rationalize economic management, the economic relations capable of realizing the value categories and material incentives. Put another way, it means to appropriately utilize the economic relations, which are linked to material interests, in order to positively inspire the economic activity of working people and production units. As such economic leverages can be utilized wage, bonus, incentive pay, and the work team bonus system, which reflect the relations of distribution according to labor, and value categories such as price, cost, net income, profit, profitability, and the independent economic accounting system, which are linked to the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation, and the law of value.

Only by rationally utilizing the economic leverages which reflect the transitional character of the socialist society is it possible to enhance the production desires and initiative of working people and step up production and construction, and does it become possible to develop the economy on a planned basis in a balanced manner and positively display the superiority of the socialist planned economy. Rationally utilize the economic leverages and it will be possible to do away with a waste of societywide labor, strengthen the conservation system, increase production, and systematically build up state accumulation.

Failing to correctly utilize the economic leverages which reflect the transitional character of the socialist society, it will come to manifest various kinds of biased tendencies in economic management, and make it impossible for factories and enterprises to go forward to scientize, rationalize their management activity.

In order that various branches, various units of the people's economy may rationalize their economic management, it arises as an important matter for them to establish principles aimed at correctly utilizing various kinds of economic leverages with different contents and go forward to commendably embody them.

A principled requirement in utilizing economic leverages is that of appropriately applying economic leverages to economic management while making the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of working people highly displayed, with priority to political work.

Economic leverages are utilized in order to score a high economic success, stimulating and inspiring the economic activity and management activity of working people and production units.

The task to utilize the economic means which stimulate, adjust, and control the economic activity of working people can score a greater success when combined with political work which sets the thought of people in motion. What adjusts and controls people's activity is their ideological consciousness. If, with political work energetically launched, all working people are made to participate in economic management in a manner befitting the master with an intense awareness, on the one hand, and with the economic means rationally utilized, they are stimulated and inspired, it is possible to go forward to ceaselessly improve management activity.

In particular, inasmuch as the economic leverages for material incentives are economic means which, combined with material interests, function to stimulate, inspire, and control the economic activity of working people and the management activity of enterprises, it is important in utilizing them to necessarily indoctrinate people in a correct manner so that the old ideological dregs remaining in their heads may not come alive again. Only then, uprooting the erroneous ideological viewpoints and work attitudes such as egoism, departmentalism, and provincialism, will one and all come to faithfully participate in the communal labor for the sake of society and collective, for their own sake, and exert themselves to improve economic management.

A principled demand arising in utilizing the economic leverages is also that of appropriately utilizing them in the direction of insuring a ceaseless high speed of the growth of production.

To achieve a high speed of economic development is the main task of socialist economic management. The objective of establishing and utilizing economic leverages so as to make it possible to improve the management activity of enterprises also lies, in the end, in stepping up production and construction at an uninterrupted high rate of speed.

To say to utilize economic leverages in the direction of insuring a high speed of the growth of production means to make them positively function in creating conditions for achieving an uninterrupted rapid development of the economy.

To improve cooperative production organization and materials supply work, strengthen the conservation system, and achieve the qualitative and quantitative indexes of production represents major conditions for realizing a high speed of the growth of production. Such conditions come to be created even better when the working people participating in production and construction highly display positiveness and sense of responsibility in fulfilling their assigned economic task.

The rational utilization of economic leverages, because of making it possible to strengthen the stimuli for the economic activity of working people and enhance their sense of responsibility and initiative, has important significance in

realizing a high speed of the growth of production. Therefore, by directing deep attention to utilizing the economic leverages for material incentives and striving to make the incentive leverages correctly function in the economic relationship between state enterprise and individual workers, between state enterprise and state enterprise, it is imperative to go forward to create the conditions even better for achieving a high speed of the growth of production.

A principled demand arising in the utilization of economic leverages is also that of utilizing the economic leverages in a unified way in the branches and units of the people's economic in accordance with the direction and method set by the state.

The socialist economy must move like a living organic body, and to that end, the economic activity of the people's economic branches must operate like gear wheels in mesh. The great vitality of the socialist economic system comes to manifest itself in the organized economic activity of all production units.

In order to get all the economic activity organized to suit the intrinsic demands of the socialist economy, unification must also be insured in the utilization of economic leverages.

To say to insure unification in the utilization of economic leverages means by no means that all branches, all units of the people's economy must utilize them by exactly the same method. Under the unified command of the state economic leverages must be utilized in accordance with the direction and method set by the state.

Only if the branches and units of the people's economy utilize the economic leverages such as the planning and materials supply, the independent economic accounting system and price, abiding by the unified direction and method, is it possible to insure unification in the management activity of factories and enterprises and overcome the elements of indiscipline and spontaneity in economic management.

When going forward to correctly realize all these principled demands, it is possible to prevent in advance all kinds of biased tendencies that may surface in the utilization of economic leverages, and go forward to rationally apply them to suit the character of the socialist economic system.

Today's realities wherein socialist economic construction is being energetically launched at a new higher stage urgently call for utilizing the economic leverages more rationally than ever before and further improving economic management.

For this year, a meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, our party has set forth for all branches of the people's economy militant tasks to commendably conduct the work of insuring materials supply, the work of cooperative production organization, and the work of transport organization with a view to normalizing production on a high standard and successfully fulfilling the people's economic plan.

In order to improve economic management so as to make it possible to step up socialist economic management, the functionaries must correctly embody the demands of the economic laws operating in the socialist society and at the same time direct deep attention to appropriately utilizing the economic leverages.

The historic 10th plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, with a view to further improving economic guidance and enterprise management, has emphasized that the state-operated enterprises and cooperative farms must properly implement the independent economic accounting system, the work team bonus system, and the sub-workteam management system and correctly utilize the economic leverages.

All branches, all units must positively struggle to appropriately utilize the economic leverages so as to make it possible to more scientifically, rationally conduct economic management and have the production fervor and creative positiveness of working people highly displayed.

Here what is important is above all that of planning and coordinating economic organizational work and amply creating practical conditions for effectively utilizing the economic leverages.

To rationally utilize the economic leverages is a difficult task relating to very complex and diverse socioeconomic phenomena such as combining the planned guidance of the people's economy and the utilization of economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation, correctly blending politico-moral stimulia and material incentives, and promoting the voluntariness of working people while combining it with control. This being so, to plan and coordinate economic organizational work, enhancing the role of state economic organs and functionaries, constitutes a precondition for rationally utilizing the economic leverages.

What constitutes a priority in planning and coordinating economic organizational work is that of properly establishing the unit and target to which each economic leverage is to apply.

Only by properly establishing the unit and target to which the economic leverage is to apply is it possible to rationally dovetail the production-consumption linkages between branches, between units of the people's economy, successfully insure the work of improving economic guidance, and effectively achieve the ends of material incentives.

The economic guidance functionaries, by deeply studying the economic policy of our party and positively penetrating the realities, must strive to properly establish the unit and target to which the economic leverage is to apply, to suit the realistic demands of the developing economy. More immediately, it is important to rationally establish the unit for the application of the leverage of the independent economic accounting system, and correctly apply various economic leverages such as wage, bonus, profit, and price in such a way as to make it possible to increase production and raise the rate of utilization of facilities, conserve raw materials and improve cooperative production organization.

To determine in a feasible manner the applicable conditions, extent, and method for economic leverages constitutes an important part of the content of economic organizational work. Only by correctly solving this question can the economic leverages come to perform the role of actually promoting the initiative of working people and enterprises and inspiring their economic activity.

The economic guidance functionaries must simplify the applicable method as much as possible for the utilization of economic leverages such as bonus, incentive pay, and enterprise funds, set the applicable scale as large as possible for meeting the obligations to pay in to the state treasury the amounts specified in the state budget, and establish the applicable method in a feasible manner in ample consideration of the characteristics of the people's economic branches.

At the same time, by scientifically establishing the plan indexes such as the plan for production and the plan for insuring all the necessary conditions, and the technical economic standards such as labor norm and the standard of material consumption per unit of product, they must amply create the preconditions for scientifically utilizing the economic leverages. And further perfecting the standards and rules of enterprise management to suit the demands of the developing realities, they must strive to improve economic management.

Next, what is important in rationally utilizing the economic leverages is that of enhancing the role of the economic guidance functionaries.

In order to correctly utilize the economic leverages, they must deeply grasp the economic laws operating in the socialist society and go forward to positively launch the activity aimed at embodying their demands in economic life.

The economic guidance functionaries must have the ability to embody the demands of the economic laws in economic life, and must organize and conduct on a high standard all aspects of the management activity from the work of planning to the insuring and utilizing of labor, facilities, materials, and funds.

A decisive guarantee for successfully solving all the questions arising in rationally utilizing the economic leverages lies in thoroughly arming oneself with the economic policy of our party. The functionaries, party members, and working people, by thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche-oriented economic management thought and economic theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and ceaselessly raising their economic administrative standard, must register a new advance in the task to rationally utilize the economic leverages.

All functionaries, by positively inspiring the production fervor and creative positiveness of working people in accordance with the intent of the party and decisively improving and strengthening economic organizational work, shall strive to make a ceaseless upsurge brought about in socialist construction this year, a meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

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THE CONSERVATION STRUGGLE IS AN IMPORTANT METHOD TO STEP UP ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 49-53

[Article by Hwang Chong-son]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the 10th plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and at various conferences held recently, has once again kindly taught all branches, all units to go forward to energetically launch the conservation struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Improving economic guidance and enterprise management and strengthening the conservation struggle is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out the enormous long-term task of socialist economic construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 363)

The conservation struggle is an effective method to successfully insure production and construction. In order to go forward to score the maximal economic success in production and construction, it is imperative that all branches, all units of the people's economy, energetically launching the conservation struggle, should do away with all kinds of unnecessary expenditure and most effectively utilize the assets already created.

To say to energetically launch the conservation struggle means to use the already created assets only where absolutely necessary, not where unnecessary, and using them sparingly as little as possible, go forward to score the maximal success with the minimal expenditure. When eliminating the slightest waste and going forward to positively launch the conservation struggle in all branches, all units of the people's economy, in production and construction, in all aspects of life, it is possible to further quicken the march speed of socialist economic construction, enrich and strengthen the country, and ceaselessly promote the well-being of the people. To strengthen the conservation struggle is one of the principled matters to which the party and state of the working class must permanently adhere in socialist, communist construction.

Our party, putting it in the forefront as an important principled demand of economic management to maximally increase production and at the same time

ceaselessly strengthen the conservation system, has set forth in each period, at each stage of the developing revolution a concrete struggle task for the realization and led production and construction to a ceaseless upsurge. In particular, the slogan of "Production Increase and Conservation" set forth by our party at the December 1956 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee became a militant banner that inspired the broad masses of people to production increase and conservation struggle, and an important factor that opened up the opportunity of a great upswing in socialist economic construction. Our people, by holding aloft the slogan calling for production increase and conservation and energetically launching the struggle to eliminate all kinds of waste, positively search and mobilize inner reserves, and produce still more, even better, with existing materials and facilities, existing labor force and funds, were able to fulfill the First Five-Year Plan as much as 2 and a half years ahead of schedule even under the most difficult postwar conditions that everything was in short supply, and also successfully accomplish in the short span of a mere 14 years the historic task of industrialization which others had taken one century, nay, several centuries to do.

Our party, by setting forth the revolutionary slogan of "Let Us Conserve, Conserve, and Conserve Even More!" reflecting the demands of the new developmental stage where the historic task of socialist industrialization was brilliantly realized and the technological revolution was being energetically pushed and by making all branches, all units maximally mobilize and effectively utilize their inner reserves and production potentialities, was able to firmly maintain a high speed of economic development.

All these achievements scored in socialist economic construction under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader constitute a great demonstration of the might of our country's self-reliant national economy and at the same time, energetic testimony to the correctness of our party policy for strengthening the production increase and conservation struggle and maximally, effectively utilizing all the resources of our own.

Today when socialist construction has advanced onto a new higher stage and we are faced with an enormous economic construction task, it arises as an even more urgent demand to energetically launch the conservation struggle.

Today we are faced with the heavy yet glorious task to score a decisive victory in the struggle to win the complete victory of Socialism by successfully occupying the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, further strengthening the self-reliant foundations of the national economy, and improving the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner.

In order to successfully carry out the grand 10 major prospective targets projecting an unprecedented developmental speed, it is imperative to positively create new production capacities and at the same time, make all branches, all units of the people's economy produce and construct even more with existing raw materials and supplies, existing funds and labor force, and to that end, the conservation struggle must be launched more energetically.

To energetically launch the conservation struggle constitutes an important method to go forward to achieve a high speed of the growth of production, making the might of the thoroughly established self-reliant national economy displayed to the hilt.

In the past period our party and people, practicing self-reliance and fortitude, have laid the mighty foundations of a national economy possessing a self-reliant modern heavy industry and light industry and a developed rural economy. Moreover, with the struggle positively pushed in recent years to realize the chuchéization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, the nation's raw material, fuel, and motive power bases have been consolidated more thoroughly, numerous new industrial branches created, and the standard of technical provisions for the people's economy improved.

Indeed the might of the economic foundations laid in our country is tremendous, and the production potentialities are very great. This constitutes a precious resource for fulfilling the new long-term task, and if these enormous production potentialities are mobilized and utilized to the hilt, it is possible to successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

One of the important guarantees for stepping up production and construction by making the might of the already established self-reliant national economy highly displayed lies in energetically launching the conservation struggle.

Energetically launch the conservation struggle, and the phenomena will disappear at the factories and enterprises of all branches of the people's economy of wasting raw materials and fuel, supplies and funds, and labor or haphazardly operating their production machinery, and they will come to use sparing even one gram of coal, one piece of steel, one penny, one man-day labor, and raise the rate of utilization of their production machinery, commendably performing their technical maintenance. If this comes to pass, the expenditure of societywide labor per unit of product will be reduced and an extra source of further increasing production proportionately will be created, and it will become possible to produce and construct even more with the already created production resources. This will show the same economic effect as making a new additional expenditure of material production resources such as raw materials and supplies, and production machinery for production expansion.

The more the conservation struggle is strengthened, the more the functionaries and working people will come to heighten their awareness as the master of production and management, innovate technology, and positively introduce advanced production processes and production methods. Because of all this, economic conservation constitutes a powerful means to make the might of the country's self-reliant national economy highly displayed and production ceaselessly increased.

To energetically launch the conservation struggle also provides a firm guarantee which makes it possible to more satisfactorily fill the funding needs which grow as capital construction is positively pushed.

Today capital construction aimed at realizing the grand program of socialist economic construction is being energetically launched in all branches, at all units. The struggle to expand production capacities is being briskly conducted in the Komdok and Musan, Anju and Hyesan districts, and nature-remaking projects such as the construction of Namp'o Floodgate and T'aech'on Power Plant and northern railway construction are being positively pushed. In order to successfully step up the capital construction projects under way everywhere and create new production capacities, launching more productive construction, it is imperative to increase accumulation and satisfactorily insure the funds necessary for production expansion.

The basic source of accumulation is the net social income. The bigger the scale of the net social income grows, the bigger the source of accumulation comes to grow.

The conservation struggle constitutes an effective method which makes it possible to increase accumulation, lowering cost and expanding the scale of the net social income. When all units, energetically launching the conservation struggle, come to use raw materials and supplies, fuel and motive power, and labor sparingly as little as possible and raise the rate of utilization of production machinery, they will become able to reduce to the utmost the expenditure of materiel and labor accounting for a major share in the structure of cost. If this comes to pass, cost will be lowered and the net social income will come to increase proportionately. Thus, the more the conservation struggle is energetically launched, the more the inner accumulation of the people's economy will increase and the better the funds necessary for production expansion will be resolved.

To strengthen the conservation struggle, by making it possible for all factories and enterprises to go forward to eliminate all kinds of waste and assiduously conduct their management activity, also has great significance in improving socialist economic management to suit the demands of the developing realities.

All this shows that going forward to energetically launch the conservation struggle is precisely where an important method to mobilize and utilize to the hilt the production potentialities of the already laid economic foundations, increase the inner accumulation of the people's economy, and successfully carry out the enormous economic construction task facing us, lies.

All functionaries and working people, by loftily upholding the decision of the 10th plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the slogan of the Party Central Committee set forth for the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and more energetically launching the conservation struggle, must go forward to step up socialist construction and improve the standard of living for the people one notch higher in accordance with the intent of the party.

In the present in launching the conservation struggle, the matter into which priority efforts must be put is that of making raw materials, fuel, and motive power used sparingly.

Raw materials, fuel, and motive power are important production elements ceaselessly consumed by all units conducting societywide production. Without satisfying the needs of the people's economy for raw materials, fuel, and motive power no branch, no unit can normalize production nor is it possible to energetically step up economic construction. Therefore, only by ceaselessly increasing production and at the same time maximally, effectively utilizing production elements is it possible to more satisfactorily fill the needs for raw materials, fuel, and motive power.

Inasmuch as the raw materials, fuel, and motive power consumed by people's economic branches are enormous, there is also a plenty of room for conservation. Today when the scope of the economy is enormous and the volume of production is rapidly increasing, conserve just 1 percent of the raw materials, fuel, and motive power consumed by all branches of the people's economy, and it will amount to a tremendous quantity and will become a big plus for socialist economic construction.

All branches and all units of the people's economy, by setting in terms of science and technology the standards of consumption of raw materials, fuel, and motive power and observing them without fail, must launch the struggle to score the maximal production success with the minimal consumption. At all places where production is conducted, there should be no instances of using electrical facilities with capacity in excess of need or of recklessly using electricity where there is no need to use it, and it is important to use high quality coal only where absolutely necessary, and positively tap and utilize low calorie coal and (?anthracite silt) [ch'o muyont'an] abundantly available in our country. All branches, such as the metal industry and chemical industry which use heavy oil, must launch the struggle to use our country's fuel, improve the technological state of machines equipped with wheels and internal combustion engines such as trucks and tractors, and widely introduce new fuel saving devices. In this way it is imperative to use sparingly to the utmost and utilize in a worthy manner but one kwh of electricity, one gram of coal, one drop of fuel oil.

Next, what is important in launching the conservation struggle is for all places conducting production and construction to maximally, effectively utilize materials.

All factories and enterprises must economize the use of various kinds of materials such as steel, cement, and lumber, and strive to prevent such phenomena from arising as producing rejected or off-grade products in product production, or necessitating return jobs on construction projects. And it is essential to widely utilize substitute materials and local construction materials, eliminate the damage and loss of materials, and strive to the utmost to use sparingly the materiel needed in management.

To launch the struggle to produce and construct more with less labor and fund is an important requirement in effectively utilizing the production resources.

Regularizing, standardizing labor life and strengthening labor discipline, we must maximally, effectively utilize the 480-minute working time, and

lessening nonproductive labor, indirect labor and further raising the weight of productive labor, direct labor, we must decisively increase the per-capita output value. At the same time, it is important to quicken the fund turnover and prevent the phenomenon from arising of misappropriating and wastening even one penny.

In order to satisfactorily resolve these tasks arising in launching the conservation struggle, first of all all functionaries and working people must highly display, holding an attitude befitting the master, the ethos of running tight hosuekeeping.

To go forward to run tight housekeeping, holding an attitude befitting the master, is a lofty character functionaries and working people must possess, and a way of life peculiar to the socialist society.

To say that our functionaries and working people go forward, holding an attitude befitting the master, to run tight housekeeping bespeaks the fact that with a view to conserving and caring for the common property of the state and society and making it most effectively used to enrich and strengthen the country and promote the well-being of the people, they conduct work, giving all their wisdom and enthusiasm. Instead of conserving and caring for the people's assets and meticulously running the nation's economy, to work haphazardly or make waste and stand on empty ceremonies and formalities has nothing to do with the peculiar character and way life of people of the era of making revolution.

All functionaries and working people, holding an intense awareness of being the master of the nation's economy, must exert themselves and find the way to sprainly use but one kwh of electricity, one lump of coal, one drop of fuel oil, one gram of steel, one gram of cement, and whatever work they may be doing wherever, whenever, they must rack their brains and exert themselves to produce still more, even better with less materiel and labor. The functionaries and working people, as befits people making revolution, must oppose all kinds of empty ceremony and formality at their work site and home or wherever and establish the life ethos of living simply, frugally, and eliminate unnecessary expenditure and waste. In particular, they must prevent the phenomenon from arising of being indifferent to whatever may happen to the nation's economy yet merely wanting to receive bigger material benefits than the work they have performed deserves, and strive to increase the assets of the country and the people with their creative labor and go forward to commendably manage their lives as well. At the same time, they must learn to feel grieved and responsible for the waste of the state assets, and launch a strong struggle against the slightest of the phenomena unbecoming the master such as recklessly handling, misappropriating and wasting, or letting lie idle the precious assets of the state and the people.

In order to go forward to energetically launch the conservation struggle, it is also important to ceaselessly renew the technical economic standards to suit the demands of the developing realities.

To properly set the technical economic standards and ceaselessly renew them constitutes a precondition for tighly running housekeeping and energetically

launching the conservation struggle. Only by commendably conducting technical economic standardization work is it possible to properly set the conservation target and positively mobilize the fervor and wisdom of the producer masses in carrying it out, and rationally planning and coordinating enterprise management, produce and construct more with existing materials, facilities, and labor. Today under conditions that are step with the development of science and technology, modern technical means and new production processes, new production methods are being positively introduced to production, unless the technical economic standards are renewed in a manner consistent with them, enormous amounts of materiel and labor will be wasted, and as what can be produced more becomes impossible to accomplish, grave aftereffects can be inflicted on enterprise management.

All branches, all units must scientifically establish the technical economic standards such as the standard of material consumption, labor norm, and rate of utilization of facilities, and renew them to suit the developing realities. At the same time, it is imperative to grasp and control on a routine basis so as to prevent the phenomena from arising of exceeding the established standards such as the standard of material consumption, and commendably conducting the work of summing up the results, make the broad producer masses positively launch into this task with a deep interest.

Modern production processes are technical processes, and a big potential for conservation lies in technological innovation.

Only by energetically launching the technological innovation movement and ceaselessly improving production machinery and by going forward to constantly perfect the production processes and production methods is it possible to conserve materials and labor to the utmost even as producing quality products in greater quantities with less materials and labor.

All branches and units, commendably conducting work with the scientists and technicians, must strive to make them keep the trust and concern of the party deeply engraved in their hearts, respond to the expectations of the party with high technological achievements, and go forward to positively launch the technological innovation movement. In particular, positively reamking the production processes using imported raw materials and fuel into production processes using our country's raw materials and fuel, they must further strengthen the self-reliant nature and chuche character of the economy and conserve foreign currencies to the utmost.

To plan and coordinate organizational work, enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries, is a basic guarantee for energetically launching the conservation struggle.

Without commendably conducting organizational work it is impossible to hope for any success. Success in the struggle for conservation too cannot be scored without organizational work.

The economic guidance functionaries are commanding personnel going forward to directly organize and consolidate the nation's economy. Depending on whether

or not the economic guidance functionaries, enhancing their sense of responsibility, thoroughly and concretely plan and coordinate organizational work success in the conservation struggle is influenced largely.

The economic guidance functionaries, deeply aware of the importance of their duty, must scientifically set the conservation targets for their branches, for their units, and going in among the producer masses all the time and positively seeking out the potential for conservation, organize and mobilize working people for the realization. The economic guidance functionaries must give clearly defined conservation assignments not only by factory, shop, and work team but also by production process, unit set of facilities, and individual, and conduct the summation of fulfillment of the production plan in close combination with the fulfillment of conservation assignments. Only then will working people come to exert themselves with an interest in conservation on a daily routine basis and be able to overcome the phenomenon of only wanting to fulfill the production plan, however raw materials and supplies may be used.

The economic guidance functionaries, by rationally utilizing economic leverages and stimulating working people to energetically launch the conservation struggle and by directing deep attention to substantially operating the system of daily summation of production and finance established by our party, must strive to score a greater success with less expenditure. At the same time, commendably conducting the work of evaluating the units and individual workers who have set an example in the fulfillment of conservation assignments, they must widely generalize the experience.

He who, knowing how to link even a small thing to the prosperity of the country, strives to effectively use it, is a functionary genuinely faithful to the party and the revolution.

All functionaries, by holding dear even a small thing and more effectively using it and by thoroughly carrying through the intent of the party for energetically launching the conservation struggle, shall brilliantly fulfill this year's plan and go forward to further quicken the march speed of socialist economic construction.

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THE INDUSTRIALIZATION, MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IS A BASIC REQUIREMENT
IN DEVELOPING THE SOCIALIST RURAL ECONOMY

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[Article by Kim Pyong-hun]

[Text]. Our people and agricultural workers, with that spirit, that vigor of having occupied the 10 million tons of grain height last year for the first time in our country's agricultural history, are energetically launching the struggle to achieve a great leap forward, great innovation in agricultural production once again for this year, a meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

What is important in making this year, a year of glory, shine with bumper harvests of all crops and in occupying the 15 million tons of grain height in the near future is that of energetically launching the rural technological revolution and thoroughly realizing the industrialization, modernization of agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Energetically stepping up the rural technological revolution, it is imperative to further consolidate the achievements in the introduction of irrigation and electrification to the rural economy, and quickly completing its chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization, realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 272)

To industrialize, modernize agriculture is a basic requirement in developing the socialist rural economy, and an invariable principle our party maintains in the struggle to increase agricultural production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, comprehensively enunciating the basic contents of the rural technological revolution and the method for the prosecution in his great program of socialist rural construction, "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," has sagaciously lead the struggle for the realization.

With the struggle for the industrialization, modernization of agriculture energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of the party and the

leader, firm foundations have come to be laid in our country which will make it possible to conduct all aspects of farming by virtue of machine and chemistry in the near future, and the standard of industrialization, modernization for agriculture has come to reach a very high stage.

As a result of the mechanization of the rural economy energetically pushed, in our country the number of tractors allocated per 100 chongbo of arable land has reached 7 for the plains area and 6 for the intermediate and mountainous zones, and the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production is all but completed. With state capital investment increased in the rural economy, during the period of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan alone various kinds of high-efficiency modern farm implements have been produced and supplied to the rural area in large quantities, and the standard of mechanization for agricultural production has come to be raised by far.

In 1984, compared 1977, the number of tractors in operation in the rural economic branch increased 1.5 times, the number of trucks 1.3 times, weeding machines 2 times, thresher combines 1.4 times, rice transplanting machines 1.5 times, rice seedling picking machines 12 times, and harvesters 6.3 times.

With great advances registered in the chemicalization of the rural economy too, for the same period the amount of chemical fertilizer supplied to the rural area dramatically increased, and the amount of chemical fertilizer administered per chongbo of arable land has reached in excess of 1.5 tons today.

Thus our peasants who used to work arduously with backward farm implements in bygone days, are today doing farming work handily, efficiently by virtue of machine, electricity, and chemistry, and have come to have within view firm prospects for implementing the 8-hour working day system in the cooperative farms in the not too distant future the same as in the factories.

The brilliant achievements scored in the course of the struggle to implement the socialist agrarian theses under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader bear vivid testimony to the correctness and immense vitality of our party policy to realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture.

Today our country's concrete realities urgently call for conducting agricultural production by more modern technical means and ceaselessly raising its standard of technical provisions by widely introducing modern machinery and technology, and achievements in advanced agricultural science while further consolidating the successes scored in realizing the industrialization, modernization of agriculture.

This is above all related to the fact that industrializing, modernizing agriculture makes it possible to completely liberate the peasants from backbreaking labor and turn their labor life into a more independent, creative one.

Our party, setting it forth as the overall duty of our revolution to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, is energetically leading the struggle

for the realization. In order to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is imperative not only to turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, but to remold all aspects of social life in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

An important task arising in completely insuring the independent stand and attitude of working people after realizing their sociopolitically independent stand and attitude free from exploitation and oppression, is to eliminate the intrinsic distinctions of labor conditions, liberate people from backbreaking labor, and provide a more independent, creative labor life for them.

After the establishment of the socialist system, one of the important elements constraining the independent stand and attitude of the peasants is the technical backwardness of agricultural labor. Because agricultural labor is technically backward compared with industrial labor, the peasants are unable to show a high efficiency for their arduous work, and come to have many limitations in going forward to remodel and conquer nature. This shows that in order to liberate the peasants from difficult and backbreaking labor and amply insure an independent, creative labor life for them, it is imperative to improve the technical provisions of agricultural labor and raise the standard of their utilization, and decisively strengthen the material and technical foundations of the rural economy.

A major link in successfully solving such principled questions arising in improving the labor life of the peasants lies in industrializing, modernizing agriculture.

The industrialization, modernization of agriculture, by making modern technical means introduced to agricultural production and farming work conducted in terms of science and technology based on the latest advances in agricultural science, enhances by far the strength of people capable of conquering and remolding nature and makes agricultural production even more freed from the effects of nature. The industrialization, modernization of agriculture eliminates the backwardness of agriculture compared with industry in technical provisions, production organization, and production methods, and also makes it possible to gradually eliminate the distinctions between industrial labor and agricultural labor in labor intensity and working time. Because of such role played by the industrialization, modernization of agriculture, it constitutes a basic method which makes it possible to insure practical equality between working people in labor life and provide an independent, creative life for the peasants.

It is also for turning the material and cultural life of the peasants more affluent and civilized that the industrialization, modernization of agriculture arises as a more urgent demand in the present period.

Today our party is struggling to improve one stage higher in a short period the standard of living not only for the workers and office workers but for the peasants as well.

In our country where the party and the state assume responsibility altogether for the life of the cooperative peasants too, it is imperative to implement various socioeconomic policies and at the same time decisively increase agricultural production in order to improve their standard of living one stage higher.

To industrialize, modernize agriculture constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to amply provide the conditions necessary for the material and cultural life of the peasants by increasing the production of material wealth based on the rapid growth of agricultural productive forces. When, stepping up the rural technological revolution, the industrialization, modernization of agriculture comes to be realized, the process of agricultural production will be turned around as the process of machine reproduction, such a high labor productivity as unthinkable with the manual labor of the peasants will come to be brought forth, and it will be possible to produce more agricultural produce more rapidly. When this comes to pass, it will become possible to increase the income of the peasants and more rapidly improve their material and cultural living standards.

Showing this well is the example of the youth work team of the Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm in the Kangso District of Namp'o City. This work team, effectively utilizing last year existing farm implements such as rice planting combines, rice-field ridge building machines, rice seedling picking machines, and rice transplanting machines, on the one hand, and designing and manufacturing a dozen different kinds of new farm implements and introducing them to farming work, qualitatively completed farming work in the right season, increased agricultural production, and raised by far the income of members of the work team as well.

This shows that the industrialization, modernization of agriculture constitutes an important factor which makes the material and cultural standards of living for the peasants quickly improved, the difference in the living standards between the working class and the peasantry eliminated, and a more complete social equality between them achieved.

To step up the industrialization, modernization of agriculture has great significance in eliminating the difference in ownership forms between industry and agriculture too.

To turn cooperative ownership around as ownership by all of the people and establish one single form of ownership by all of the people constitutes a basic method to eliminate the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and win the complete victory of Socialism.

The form of ownership is determined by the character and standard of productive forces and people's ideological consciousness level, and comes to ceaselessly develop and get perfected as change takes place in it. The reason cooperative ownership comes to prevail in agriculture unlike in industry where ownership by all of the people prevails is related to the backwardness of the ideological consciousness level of the peasants and at the same time, of the developmental standard of agricultural productive forces compared with industry. Therefore,

in order to eliminate the distinctions between industry and agriculture in ownership forms, it is imperative to go forward to ceaselessly strengthen the material and technical foundations of the rural economy while continuing to raise the ideological consciousness level of the peasants.

The industrialization, modernization of agriculture is technical remaking work in higher form to lay material and technical foundations capable of moving cooperative ownership over to ownership by all of the people by eliminating the difference between industry and agriculture in the developmental standards of productive forces. When agriculture is industrialized, modernized and agricultural productive forces come to develop to the extent of making it possible to conduct all agricultural labor by virtue of machine, chemistry, and electricity, the modern mechanical and technical means of ownership by all of the people will come to account for an even heavier weight and perform a decisive role in agricultural production. In this way the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture will come to strengthen, and the leading role of ownership by all of the people for cooperative ownership will come to ceaselessly grow higher. In the final analysis, the industrialization, modernization of agriculture constitutes an energetic method which makes it possible to step up the process of the gradual turnaround of cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people to suit the law of the development of socialist production relations and satisfactorily eliminate the difference between industry and agriculture in ownership forms.

Truly, to step up the industrialization, modernization of agriculture is a crucial task that arises in order to solve the agrarian question once and for all and insure an independent, creative life for all agricultural workers.

The central task arising in stepping up the industrialization, modernization of agriculture is that of realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy at the earliest possible date while energetically launching the rural technological revolution and further consolidating the achievements scored in the introduction of irrigation and electrification.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"We must increase capital investment in the rural economic branch and realize the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy at the earliest possible date." [No bibliographic reference given]

Comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy are a precondition for realizing the industrialization, modernization of agriculture. What has decisive significance in lessening the backbreaking labor of the peasants is the virtue of machine and chemistry, and the standards of mechanization and chemicalization for farming work constitute important criteria showing the extent of realization of the industrialization, modernization of agriculture.

In order to realize comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, it is important above all to effectively utilize the farm implements already in use.

At present the extent of the technical provisions of our country's agriculture is high, and their production potentialities are very great. This being so, if already existing technical means are maximally, effectively utilized, it is possible to improve the standard of mechanization for the rural economy by far in a short period. In particular, it arises as a very important question in stepping up the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy to improve the rate of operation and rate of utilization of farm implements such as tractors.

Functionaries of the rural economic branch must direct deep attention to raising the standard of utilization for technical means such as tractors, timely insure the necessary parts and materials, and revolutionarily improve the utilization conditions and utilization organization of farm implements. At the same time, they must thoroughly strengthen the repair base for tractors, plan and coordinate organizational work aimed at commendably carrying out repair and maintenance, and go forward to energetically push land readjustment work.

In order to realize comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, it is also important to produce and supply in greater quantities modern farm implements of various kinds consistent with our country's topographical conditions and farming methods.

If the rural economic branch is to mechanize all processes of production, there has to be in place a machine system consistent with them. A machine system means the whole body of farm implements of various kinds necessary for carrying out different tasks sequentially. This being so, the machine system consisting of power machines and operating machines such as tractors and various kinds of trailing farm machinery constitutes a material base for realizing the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production processes.

What has important significance in forming a machine system aimed at comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is that of producing and supplying various kinds of tractors in large quantities.

Tractors are the most important means of labor in agricultural production, and how many of them are on hand are the criterion for evaluating the standard of mechanization for agriculture. In order to industrialize, modernize agriculture, it is imperative to put great efforts into increasing the production of tractors.

Our party, with a view to realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, has set forth the task to allocate 10-12 tractors per 100 chongbo of arable land. By admirably carrying out the tractor production quota set by the party, we must go forward to further step up the industrialization, modernization of agriculture.

It arises as an indispensable requirement in realizing the comprehensive mechanization of farming work to increase the production of various kinds of

high-efficiency farm implements along with tractors. What is important here is above all that of producing and supplying in greater quantities to the rural area medium and small farm implements such as more efficient, economical rice seedling picking machine, rice transplanting machine, paddy cutting machine, threshing machine, and trailing farm machinery.

It is one of the immediate tasks in industrializing, modernizing agriculture to realize the chemicalization of the rural economy.

Chemicalizing the rural economy constitutes an important method for liberating agricultural workers from the constraint of nature and strengthening the human power of controlling nature, and a firm guarantee for industrializing, modernizing agriculture.

What is important in realizing the chemicalization of the rural economy is that of producing and supplying in greater quantities to the rural area various kinds of chemical means, particularly fertilizer. Further readjusting and strengthening fertilizer plants to suit the intent of the party and operating facilities with full load, we must produce and supply in greater quantities various kinds of high-efficiency fertilizer consistent with our country's soil conditions and biological characteristics of agricultural crops. In this way, successfully occupying the 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer height projected in the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, we must bring about a new turnaround in chemicalizing the rural economy.

In order to realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture, it is imperative to thoroughly implement the chuche farming method while continuing to energetically push ahead with the rural technological revolution.

To thoroughly implement the chuche farming method in agricultural production where the process of economic reproduction is linked to the process of natural animal and plant reproduction constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible always to reap high harvests on a secure basis, preventing the effects of natural climatic conditions, and one of the basic methods to realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture. Even though the means of agricultural production are equipped with modern technical provisions, if we rely on a backward farming method, we cannot successfully realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture. Only by thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method, which is the most advanced, scientific farming method, is it possible to step up the industrialization, modernization of agriculture and amply display its vitality.

What is important in implementing the chuche farming method is that of properly establishing the seed hybridizing system and commendably conducting seed improvement work. In order to ceaselessly increase grain production under our country's conditions that the arable land area is limited and agricultural production is highly intensified, it is imperative to improve seed hybridizing work and obtain good seeds. Scientists and technicians of the agricultural branch, by producing many new high-yield species consistent with our country's climatic and soil conditions and always capable of producing

bumper harvests on a secure basis, must responsibly discharge their duty in implementing the chuche farming method.

It is a principled requirement in thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method to observe the principle of the right crop at the right place, the right crop in the right season. Only by observing the principle of the right crop at the right place, the right crop in the right season, is it possible to select and plant crops and species consistent with our country's natural climatic conditions and zonal characteristics and complete all farming tasks in the right reason in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method, and make agricultural production grow rapidly on the basis of modern science and technology.

The rural economic branch must substantially organize and conduct the task to sow seeds in the right season, arranging species to suit the characteristics by zone, by tract of field and the biological characteristics of agricultural crops. In particular, it is important to arrange the species of rice and corn, which are our country's major agricultural crops, to suit the characteristics by zone, by tract of field and strive to carry out in the right season rice transplanting and corn transplanting from humus pot.

In order to thoroughly implement the chuche farming method, it is imperative to ceaselessly enhance the fertility of soil. The fertility of land which is the basic production means in agriculture is a constant factor exerting influence on agricultural production. Therefore, to plant green manure crops in wet and dry fields in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method, produce large quantities of quality manure and mineral fertilizer, and enhance the fertility of soil constitutes an important method to rapidly develop agricultural production.

Whether or not the industrialization, modernization of agriculture is successfully realized depends largely on the sense of responsibility and role of the functionaries. Only if the functionaries, holding intense loyalty to the party and the leader, acquit themselves fully of their basic responsibility, can they admirably carry through the intent and policy-oriented demands of the party, and correctly organize and mobilize the masses in the struggle to realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture.

All economic guidance functionaries, by more energetically going forward to realize the industrialization, modernization of agriculture, deeply aware of their glorious mission and duty before the party and the revolution, shall achieve a new turnaround in the development of the socialist rural economy and strive to bring about a great upsurge in agricultural production this year, a year which marks the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

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RATIONALIZATION OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 59-63

[Article by Chi T'ae-hwa]

[Text] Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy are the strategic line which our party invariably maintains in socialist, communist construction.

With the struggle to realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, the self-reliant nature of the national economy has come to strengthen further, its standard of technical provisions has come to improve by far, and the production activity of factories and enterprises has come to improve and strengthen.

Only by continuing to energetically launch the struggle to chucheize and modernize the people's economy and at the same time scientize and rationalize all management activity is it possible to lay its sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society, and go forward to successfully occupy the material fortress of Communism.

In the present period, an important question arising in scientizing and rationalizing management activity is for all branches, all units of the people's economy to properly establish a weights and measures system and go forward to thoroughly realize its demands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must positively strive to scientize and rationalize management activity. We must put overall management activity on a highly scientific basis, making all branches of the people's economy commendably perform economic organizational work to suit the demands of the objective laws of the economy, precisely conduct economic accounting correctly establishing a weights and measures system, and widely adopt in enterprise management modern technological means such as electronic computers and closed-circuit television." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, pp 354-355)

To say to properly establish a weights and measures system bespeaks precisely drawing up and putting into effect a law and standards relative to weights and measures and correctly establishing a work system and work order so as to make the work of weights and measures conducted in accordance with them. The work of weights and measures means people's active activity to measure the quantity and quality and process of change of different objects based on various measuring means and units, and express them in terms of quantity or volume.

Only by commendably conducting the work of weights and measures and precisely measuring and weighing everything is it possible to concretely calculate the elements of production such as raw materials and supplies and establish a dynamic, realistic plan, scientifically grasp the actual state of production and management and the progress in the execution of the plan, and timely establish all the necessary measures such as the work of insuring the necessary conditions in economic and technical terms. Again, only by so doing is it possible to strictly calculate and control the procurement, delivery, and consumption of resources such as raw materials and supplies and prevent the phenomenon of waste or loss of national material assets, and produce quality products in greater quantities with existing materials, existing facilities, and existing labor force.

Essentially, weights and measures emerged when people began producing material wealth, and have ceaselessly developed together with the advances in science and technology amid an inseparable relationship with the process of production and exchange of products.

The weights and measures system comes to be determined differently, depending on the character of the social system. Unlike the capitalist society where people's interests clash and fraud and swindle carry the day, in the socialist society where all working people comradely unite and cooperate with one another in order to realize their common goal and ideal, one and all come to strive to obtain a more precise result of weights and measures. This constitutes a favorable condition for properly establishing the weights and measures system and developing the work of weights and measures in the socialist society.

Today, as science and technology rapidly develop, the work of weights and measures is entering a new higher stage.

The development of science and technology diversifies the objects of weights and measures, and ceaselessly perfecting the means of weights and measures, is making remote control and automation possible. Qualitative and quantitative states of various disciplines such as cryogenics and ultra high pressure physics, subjects unthinkable in bygone days, are measured today as much as desired by the utilization of modern means of weights and measures.

Moreover, as the means of weights and measures are perfected in terms of structure based on new principles and as these become important components of automation means and automation devices, they are performing great functions in production and management activities.

As the position and role of the work of weights and measures become enhanced further, weights and measures at factories and enterprises are becoming the basis of control, the basis of evaluation in all aspects of production process, technical control, materials control, and labor management. Therefore, to modernize the means of weights and measures and ceaselessly improve and strengthen the work of weights and measures constitutes an important guarantee for improving economic guidance and enterprise management and placing management activity on a new scientific basis.

To properly establish the weights and measures system to suit the new realities of the developing economy makes it possible above all to further improve economic organizational work in accordance with the demands of the objective economic laws.

To concretely plan and coordinate economic organizational work to suit the demands of the various economic laws operating in the socialist society arises as an urgent question in scientizing, rationalizing management activity and achieving an uninterrupted high speed of economic development.

Inasmuch as the management activity itself in the socialist society is a goal-conscious activity to realize people's independent demands, it must be underpinned, not with individual people's subjective desires, but with a thorough and concrete economic organizational work consistent with the objective laws of economic development and the policy-oriented intent of the party. Moreover, in order to correctly manage and operate the large-scale socialist economy based on a highly developed division and cooperation of labor and modern technologies, there has to be in place concrete economic organizational work such as making the productive linkages between factories, between enterprises dovetailed on a planned basis, insuring raw materials and supplies only as much as needed, and rationally arranging labor force. Such economic organizational work can be correctly formulated only if precise technical economic standards and basic data are insured.

Without scientific technical economic standards and basic data it is impossible to organize and command all aspects of people's economic activity constituting the contents of management activity such as plan formulation, facilities maintenance, materials supply, production organization, labor organization, product sales, and financial management, nor is it possible to successfully insure economic organizational work.

Even for establishing a realistic, dynamic plan to suit the demands of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy and for correctly organizing and evaluating its fulfillment, there have to be correct data for the analysis of precise standards and of the state of utilization of production resources; even for embodying the socialist principle of distribution according to the quality and quantity of labor, there have to be basic data qualitatively and quantitatively reflecting the result of labor. Such basic data and technical economic standards come to be obtained or made by the utilization of the means of weights and measures. What makes it possible to scientifically establish the standards of consumption of raw material, fuel, and motive power, strengthen consumption control, and insure

the economical, effective utilization of them also importantly depends on how the work of weights and measures is conducted. If the modern means of weights and measures are rationally blended and utilized, it is possible to precisely measure the process of consumption of raw material, fuel, and motive power and based on it, handily set scientific standards of consumption. Therefore, to properly establish the weights and measures system makes it possible to commendably conduct economic organizational work to suit the demands of the economic law operating in the socialist society by making it possible to measure the current state and process of change of all elements of production and precisely set the technical economic standards.

To properly establish the weights and measures system also makes it possible to precisely make economic accounting and rationally conduct management activity in all aspects.

Management activity presupposes economic accounting, and in consequence, there could be no such thing as economic management apart from economic accounting.

Only if factories and enterprises precisely make economic accounting can they scientifically, rationally plan their management activity in all aspects and conduct it on a planned basis, and more effectively utilize production resources and funds. Again, only then is it possible to precisely grasp the state of the management activity of factories and enterprises and go forward to correctly establish measures for its improvement.

In the course of management activity statistical computation, bookkeeping, and business calculations are conducted on a daily routine basis. The more the scope of production grows, the linkages between branches become close, and the contents of management activity of factories and enterprises become diverse, the more the economic accounting grows in volume and becomes complex.

The question of insuring the accuracy of economic accounting in scientizing, rationalizing the management activity comes to depend largely on how the work of weights and measures is conducted. This is related to the fact that the work of weights and measures constitutes an indispensable condition for insuring the objectivity and accuracy of the basic calculation data constituting the takeoff point of the economic accounting.

Of course, the advances in economic science and modern mathematics provide a great possibility for precisely making complex economic accounting. In particular, modern mathematics offers various calculation techniques which make it possible to illuminate the degree of influence exerted by associated relations of the management activity, and individual factors, on production and management, and picking out the most rational model from all the possible models, precisely project the results of the management activity. Now, the accuracy of the results of economic accounting comes to be determined not only by whether or not the accounting methods are correct, but also by how accurate the basic data are.

The basic data utilized in economic accounting are provided by none other than weights and measures. Therefore, properly establishing the weights

and measures system is an indispensable condition for precisely making economic accounting, and constitutes an important guarantee for scientizing, rationalizing the management activity.

Properly establishing the weights and measures system also constitutes an important link which makes it possible to scientifically manage modern production processes.

The socialist economy, which constitutes one large-scale organic body of production on a societywide basis, is equipped with modern provisions of high technology where all production processes even including agriculture have become technical processes. In order to scientifically manage such production processes, it is imperative to further strengthen the work of weights and measures based on modern means of weights and measures.

Without commendably conducting the work of weights and measures it is impossible to precisely insure standard technical conditions to suit the demands of engineering technology. In order to push modern production processes to suit the demands of engineering technology, it is imperative to insure various technical conditions such as the ratio of blending of raw materials, temperature, moisture, pressure, speed, voltage, current intensity, and in the processing of products, precision and clean air in accordance with the demands of established technical rules. In particular, under conditions that production is being highly automated and in the process of production are being utilized the indexes of high technology such as high temperature, high pressure, ultra high pressure and low temperature, low pressure, cryogenics, it arises as an even more important question to strengthen the work of weights and measures and insure the established technical conditions.

Only by strengthening the work of weights and measures and properly establishing the weights and measures system is it possible to scientifically manage modern production processes to suit the characteristics of engineering technology based on having precisely insured standard technical conditions. When this comes to pass, it will be possible to normalize production, preventing in advance the breakdown of facilities and lengthening their life, and ultimately improve product quality and insure labor safety conditions.

Thus properly establishing the weights and measures system constitutes an indispensable requirement in scientifically, rationally managing modern production processes which have become technical processes.

To properly establish the weights and measures system to suit the demands of the developing realities is an urgent task we are faced with today to further step up socialist economic construction.

What is important in properly establishing the weights and measures system is first of all that the functionaries and working people, holding a correct stand and viewpoint toward the work of weights and measures, participate in this work in a manner befitting the master.

The work of weights and measures is conducted at various production units, work sites, and in all links of the management activity, and many people

come to participate in it. Under such conditions, unless the functionaries and working people, with a correct understanding of the work of weights and measures, participate in this work in a manner befitting the master, it is impossible to go forward to successfully solve all the questions arising in strengthening the work of producing various means of weights and measures and properly establishing the weights and measures system.

In order that the functionaries and working people may correctly insure the work of weights and measures, it is imperative to make them strive to precisely understand the importance of the work of weights and measures and participate in this work with an intense sense of responsibility in a manner befitting the master.

At the same time, it is imperative to launch a strong ideological struggle against the phenomenon of violation of the weights and measures system and correctly blending various means of control, see to it that no slightest biased tendency surface.

What is important in properly establishing the weights and measures system is also that of striving to thoroughly strengthen the weights and measures functionary ranks and enhance the role of supervision and control organs and weights and measures inspection organs.

The work of weights and measures is one that calls for high technical and cultural standards and an intense sense of responsibility. In the present period, the means of weights and measures are rapidly developing based on the latest advances in science and technology, the objects of weights and measures are becoming diverse, and in the course of processing and dealing with the data of weights and measures are being widely used the latest means such as modern mathematical methods and electronic computers. Therefore, it is imperative to properly establish a system of training professional functionaries for the weights and measures branch, systematically trainable functionaries possessing specialized knowledge and necessary skills, and deploy them in this branch.

It is imperative to strengthen the weights and measures functionary ranks and at the same time enhance the role of supervision and control organs and weights and measures inspection organs. Only then can all organs and enterprises establish the system and order for the work of weights and measures and insure the accuracy and reliability of the means of weights and measures, and prevent in advance the phenomenon of irresponsibly, haphazardly conducting the work of weights and measures and causing the breakdown of facilities or wasting the nation's previous material assets.

In order to enhance the role of supervision and control organs and weights and measures inspection organs, the functionaries of this branch must go down to the production sites and inspect the state of maintenance and custody of the means of weights and measures and the state of their utilization on a routine basis, straighten out the deficiencies that have surfaced, and go forward to timely, thoroughly overcome the phenomenon of haphazardly doing weighing and measuring and wasting the nation's material assets.

Also important in properly establishing the weights and measures system is that of establishing a strict system and order for the work of weights and measures.

Under today's conditions that the scope of the nation's economy has grown incomparably, its material and technical foundations have become strengthened further, and the production-consumption linkages between various branches of the people's economy have become closer and complex, it is impossible to properly establish the weights and measures system without establishing a strict system and order for the work of weights and measures.

In order to establish a strict system and order for the work of weights and measures, it is imperative to establish an orderly weights and measures inspection work system from the center to factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, and inspect and test the means of weights and measures with the state prototype for weights and measures and standard instruments of weights and measures on a routine basis. Only then is it possible to insure the accuracy of the means of weights and measures and the uniformity of the unit of weights and measures, and go forward to commendably conduct the work of weights and measures.

In order to establish the system and order for the work of weights and measures, it is also imperative to register various means of weights and measures without exception which are currently on hand for use, with the weights and measures inspection organ, and have them inspected without fail within the established cycle before using them. At the same time, all factories and enterprises must establish a strict discipline and order to precisely check and grasp the kind and specification of the necessary instruments of weights and measures concretely by production process to suit the demands of engineering technology, quickly obtain and make good what is lacking or incomplete, and conduct production only under conditions that the means of weights and measures are in normal operation. And thoroughly strengthening the repair base for the means of weights and measures, they must strive to timely repair what has broken down, and conduct their custody and maintenance in accordance with the demands of the established rules.

What is important in properly establishing the weights and measures system is also that of strengthening organizational guidance work for weights and measures.

The same as in all other tasks, success or failure in properly establishing the weights and measures system too depends importantly on how orgnaizational guidance work is conducted.

Included in organizational guidance work for weights and measures are various complex tasks such as striving to establish the weights and measures work system, formulate the weights and measures work plan, organize scientific research work for the means of weights and measures, supervise and control the production and utilization of the means of weights and measures, and make the standards of weights and measures thoroughly observed. Therefore, all organs and enterprises, by giving priority to organizational work for

properly establishing the weights and measures system and underpinning it with guidance, routinely grasping the progress in the work and timely establishing relevant measures, must go forward to ceaselessly improve the work of weights and measures.

In order to properly establish the weights and measures system, it is imperative to strengthen scientific research work for weights and measures work, thoroughly consolidate the base for the state prototype for weights and measures, and ceaselessly improve the means and methods of inspection and test. In particular, it is imperative to quickly increase the production of the modern means of weights and measures. To increase the production of the modern means of weights and measures and satisfactorily fill the needs for them constitutes a precondition for properly establishing the system of weights and measures and improving and strengthening the work of weights and measures. In the production of the means of weights and measures, it is important to insure their precision and reliability. In order to precisely weigh and measure everything, the means of weights and measures themselves must have precision and reliability. In order to insure the precision and reliability of the means of weights and measures, it is imperative to ceaselessly modernize the technical provisions of the factories and enterprises producing them, improve the technical skill standard of the working people and at the same time, timely supply the necessary materials by specification, by grade.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the party the work of weights and measures in our country is entering a new higher developmental stage. The state's unified grasp and guidance system for the work of weights and measures is in place in an orderly manner and so are sound material and technical foundations capable of further strengthening this work. Again, in various branches of the people's economy the weights and measures functionary ranks have been thoroughly strengthened and their technical skill standard too has come to improve by far.

Today for us, realistic possibilities and conditions are amply in place which make it possible to further develop the work of weights and measures based on the latest advances in science and technology. When our functionaries and working people positively struggle to effectively utilize all these possibilities and improve the work of weights and measures, they can contribute greatly to rationalizing economic management.

All functionaries and working people, by energetically launching the struggle to properly establish the weights and measures system, deeply aware of the position and role of the work of weights and measures in the development of the nation's science and technology and socialist economic construction, shall go forward to transform ours into a highly scientized, rationalized economy.

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THE LOWER LEVEL MUST BE HELPED ON THE STAND OF TAKING RESPONSIBILITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 64-68

[Article by Yi Kyu-hun]

[Text] For the higher level to help the lower level is an important part of the content of our party work method.

To say that the higher level substantially helps the lower level bespeaks the fact that the guidance functionaries, by personally going down to the lower level and kindly teaching the lower-level functionaries and having timely straightened out the deficiencies and biased tendencies surfacing from among them and by going forward to solve the questions pending in work, joining forces with the lower-level functionaries, strive to make the work of the lower level commendably conducted.

The method of the higher level helping the lower level is a powerful work method which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created early on during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has since been brilliantly embodying throughout the historical course of our developing revolution.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is loftily upholding the great leader's revolutionary leadership, putting the method of the higher level helping the lower level, a method whose correctness and vitality have been tested to the hilt by the practice of our revolution, in the forefront as one of the important requirements in establishing the revolutionary work method, is energetically leading all functionaries to thoroughly embody it in mass guidance.

By the positive measures and sagacious leadership of our party an orderly lower-level guidance system has been established in the party, the revolutionary work method of substantially helping the lower level has come to be established among all functionaries, and the party work method has come to be further deepened and developed to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

Our Nakwon County Party Committee, by loftily upholding the intent of the party for substantially helping the lower-level units and helping the lower level on the stand of taking responsibility, has scored certain successes in improving the party work method and compiled certain experiences.

An important experience we have gained in helping the lower level is above all that the responsible functionaries must go down to the lower level and go forward to resolve the task at hand, joining forces with the lower-level functionaries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Only if the party functionaries responsibly help the lower-level party organizations and functionaries is it possible to go forward to successfully carry out the revolutionary task, superiors and subordinates joining forces, uniting themselves, and helping each other and leading each other on."
[No bibliographic reference given]

What arises as a priority in embodying the method of the higher level helping the lower level is that of the responsible functionaries going down to the lower level. When the county party responsible functionaries go down to the lower level, they can view and judge questions with a policy-oriented eye higher than that of the lower level functionaries, and timely catching biased tendencies, straighten them out and substantially help the lower level.

The party functionaries, when they go down to the lower level, must have the locked-in links unlocked, joining forces with the lower-level functionaries, always on the stand of taking responsibility, with a tight grip on the party policy. If the party functionaries, even as they go down to the lower level, instead of opening the eyes of the lower level functionaries and straightening out their deficiencies, merely give directives telling them to do this or that, and play the game of bureaucratism standing on formality, they cannot substantially help the lower level nor can they energetically organize and mobilize the masses in carrying out the revolutionary task. And if they merely demand various data or statistics from the lower-level functionaries, calling in them, that is not the way to help the lower level but rather increase their burden and torment them, and ultimately tying down the lower-level functionaries, prevent them from going in among the masses. All this is not the work method of helping the lower level on the stand of taking responsibility.

Our Nakwon County Party Committee has striven to thoroughly implement the demand of the party for improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people, developing local industry by the method of the responsible functionaries going down to the lower level and having the locked-in links unlocked, joining forces with the lower-level functionaries.

In the past period, certain party functionaries of our county, failing to take the stand of assuming responsibility for the lower level, insisted the economic work was for the administrative economic functionaries to do, and did not commendably conduct the work to have pending questions solved. Thus no small number of party functionaries, when the lower-level functionaries brought a pending question to them, took care of it if it was an easy one to solve, but if it appeared to be a somewhat difficult and complex one,

did not want to take responsibility, telling the lower-level functionaries to "take it to the appropriate functionaries" or "find a method to solve it on your own, the county circumstances being what they are." As a result, questions pending in economic work could not be solved in a timely manner nor could success be scored in production.

Ours is a motherly party. The party functionaries must, with a motherly feeling, lend an ear to the questions presented by lower-level functionaries and the masses, and have them responsibly solved.

It happened when an opinion arose from among the inhabitants that the taste of soy sauce and soybean paste, both vital to people's life, was gradually deteriorating. In earlier days the charge functionary would have been called in, questioned, and hard pressed to explain what he had been doing to allow such situation to come to a head, and urged to quickly take care of the situation; but we did not do so. In the course of meeting with the functionaries of the relevant branch and ascertaining the circumstances, we came to learn that because of several pending questions such as certain technical capabilities and materials, they had not been able to push the soy sauce and soybean paste plant expansion project.

We arranged for the county party committee to take responsibility for helping the lower-level functionaries and pushing ahead with this project. Convening a conference of the county party executive committee, we formulated measures to increase production and improve quality of soy sauce and soybean paste. Giving assignments for solving one each of the questions pending in the relevant branch and with a view to pushing for the execution, we took steps to dispatch county party functionaries to each unit and set party organizations and party members in motion. We were able to complete the project in a short time by launching organizational political work so as to have solved directly on the work site the questions that arose, such as resolving with Friday labor and societywide labor on a countywide basis when the plant construction ran short of labor and resolving by mobilizing the means of transportation when transportation work ran into a bottleneck.

When the party functionary, on a stand befitting the master, joins forces with the lower-level functionaries and goes forward to unlock the locked-in links, he comes to inspire the masses with a force stronger than a hundred words. We came to keenly experience this in the course of guiding the soy sauce and soybean paste plant expansion project.

When the administrative functionaries and constructors were hesitant, unable to find the method to deal with the question of the culture tank, part of the facilities of the soy sauce and soybean paste plant, we solved the question of the outworn facility by discussing the method of solution with them and visiting factory districts and other likely places in the county and launching political work among their functionaries, and when launching the struggle to reuse the outworn facility too, we rolled up our sleeves together with the workers and technicians, and stepping up work, went forward to unlock the locked-in links. This became a great inspiration to the lower-level functionaries and made them energetically push the project with faith and courage.

In the past few years, by the method of making the responsible functionaries each take charge of one unit and inspire the lower-level party organizations and the masses, we built a cement plant in the county, installed at the ironware factory facilities for the manufacture of rolled wire and rolled plate, and constructing a paper manufactory for the first time, are satisfying on our own the needs for paper in the county such as school notebooks. And installing a 1,000 ton plywood press at the cooperative for production of lumber products, we made it possible to produce quality plywood furniture, and carrying out extensive expansion projects at foodstuff factories, made it possible to produce various kinds of tasty confections and soft drinks such as beer.

Experience shows that when the party functionaries go down to the lower level, help the lower-level functionaries on the stand of taking responsibility, and go forward to unlock the locked-in links joining forces with them, it is quite possible to resolve any task, however difficult, and go forward to brilliantly realize the plan and intent of our party to provide an affluent, happy material and cultural life for the people.

An important experience we have gained in helping the lower level is also that of going deep into one unit, deepening guidance, and generalizing it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Instead of merely spreading out all tasks, we must correctly embody the method of annihilation battle to dispose of them one by one in a manner to show its worth." [No bibliographic reference given]

Only if our party functionaries, stamping out the formalistic, junket-style method in guiding lower-level units, go deep into the realities and guide but one unit in a manner to show its worth, can they substantially guide the lower level.

If the party functionaries, instead of going down to the lower level and guiding but one unit in a manner to show its worth, merely make rounds of several factories, several ri in a day and exercise guidance by a general appeal or pep talk, it has no value for going down to the lower level. Again, acting this way they cannot clearly learn how the party policy is implemented at the lower-level units, what is pending, what the masses think and what they want. In the end, failing to formulate measures for uplifting production, they will become unable to make even one creative suggestion for solving pending questions. This is not the way of work of the party functionaries working for the sake of the party and the revolution, but a work method of expediationalism, formalism, bent on maintaining the status quo and preserving their position.

Our party functionaries, by overcoming formalism in guiding the lower-level units and by going deep into but one unit and guiding it in a manner to show its worth, must substantially help the lower level.

Showing this well is precisely the experience we have gained in improving the work standard of the ri party functionaries as a whole by using the method to focus strength on the guidance for Songhae-ri as a unit, deepen it, and generalize it.

In the past period the county party did not direct any great attention to Songhae-ri because it was regarded as a unit where work was conducted comparatively well. One day we went down to Songhae-ri only to see the ri party secretary without any clear work schedule for the day merely make rounds of farm fields from morning, take over each and every task, be it one for the party functionary or for management functionaries, and run around busily for nothing. With the party functionary thus running around all day for nothing, neither party work nor administrative economic work could be done commendably.

We came to catch it as its cause that the ri party functionary, although his enthusiasm was intense, was low in his work standard.

In the present period our party, with a view to firmly turning around rural party work as party work for the sake of the peasantry, urgently calls for improving the work standard of the party functionaries. But the party functionary responsible for the rural ri, his work standard being so low, could not launch party work at all to suit the actual situation of the rural village nor could he heighten the production desires of the peasantry; so thinking, we decided to stay on there for several days to help the work of the ri party secretary.

First of all, we began with having the daily work schedule drawn up for the ri party secretary, and by using the method of the county party functionaries launching activity from the standpoint of the ri party secretary and cell secretary and going forward to execute one by one the contents reflected in the daily work schedule, we taught him the matters at hand methodically. By such method we taught him various matters arising in party work such as the method of operating the ri party conference and the method of guiding the cell conference, work with the management committee functionaries and work with farm members.

Success in thus guiding one unit in a manner to show its worth was great. As ri party secretaries and cell secretaries came to normalize work in accordance with their daily work schedule and conduct work in accordance with the standards of party work, the biased tendency to take over administrative economic work and meddle in this or that work disappeared, and it became possible to launch work with a clearly defined work direction and target.

The county party committee, with a view to generalizing among the primary-level party functionaries in the county the experience gained in the course of guiding the work of the Songhae-ri Party Committee, strove to improve the work standard of ri party secretaries and cell secretaries, dispatching county party secretaries and department heads to each ri. Through this process we came to more deeply learn by experience the superiority of the work method to teach the lower-level functionaries what they did not know and open their eyes to their mistakes, and

draw the lesson that in order to substantially help the lower-level units, it is imperative to deepen the guidance but for one unit in a manner to show its worth.

An important experience we have gained in helping the lower level is also that instead of stopping at acquainting the lower-level functionaries with the revolutionary task at hand, it is imperative to teach them even a concrete methodology for correctly fulfilling it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The responsible party functionaries, when assigning a task to the lower-level functionaries, must not give it in a manner of passing it on, but concretely provide a methodology. To ram down the task without providing a methodology is not the way of work of the party functionary." [No bibliographic reference given]

The objective of the higher level helping the lower level lies in making the lower-level functionaries, clearly understanding what is the work they must do and displaying an intense sense of responsibility and enthusiasm, successfully carry out the revolutionary task at hand.

In order to make the lower-level functionaries thoroughly carry out their assigned revolutionary task, it is imperative of necessity to teach them even a concrete methodology which makes it possible for them to correctly discharge their duty. If they are merely instructed to do such and such thing by such and such time without giving them any methodology, the lower-level functionaries low in work standard will have no alterantive but to perform the role of a transmitter mechanically rearranging it.

The Nakwon County Party Committee has systematized it, whenever a party policy is received, to make arrangement work and at the same time teach the method for the fulfillment and a concrete emthodology. It goes without saying that it is no simple thing for the county party committee, which must grasp and guide overall county work, to provide a methodology for all matters that arise. But we have spared no time in finding a concrete methodology, and as for important economic questions, we have striven to make the responsible functionaries personally find a method and go forward to formulate a methodology. Thus, not to mention when we arrange a new task, but when the county party functionaries go down to the lower-level units too, we have striven to direct deep attention to making them go down, not just with a task, but with all methods and even methodologies which could be concretized on a countywide basis.

In the course of implementing the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for developing small scale fishing we have come to feel anew how important it is to conduct work after establishing a methodology.

Our Nakwon County is a coastal county hugging the sea and as such, has not only several large scale fishery stations, but also several fishery cooperatives

and half-farming and half-fishery cooperative farms. If all fishing bases had admirably carried out the great leader's teachings for developing small scale fishing, it would have been possible by that alone to catch a greater quantity of fish. But in our country the inclinations among certain functionaries and fishing workers to speculate in big catches were not overcome and because of that, the policy-oriented demands of the party for developing small scale fishing were not being met. As we examined the work of the county party committee in an effort to find out its cause, we could not help regretting our mistakes.

In the past period the county party committee held many conferences with a view to implementing the fishery policy of the party and adopted many decisions and plans, but every time rammed down instructions to do such and such thing by such and such time without providing a methodology. In a manner of speaking, we merely issued instructions, dancing on one tightrope when dancing on double tightrope was called for. Not only the county party but the ri party did the same thing, that is, merely passing on instructions without providing a methodology. In the end, a combat target without a methodology lacked a practical character.

Drawing a bitter lesson from this, we directed deep attention, when conducting a critique last year of the work to carry out the on-the-spot teachings, to formulating a methodology for the implementation of the execution plan instead of stopping at merely adopting the plan. In the process, considering it a good way of heightening the production desires of the fishing workers and inspiring their competitive spirit to organize a small scale fishing competition, we strove to make the lower-level units organize the competition to suit their own specific conditions. And in order to find out the efficacy of the established methodology, we went down to the Sojung-ri Fishery Substation together with the ri party functionaries. Boarding a fishing boat carrying fishing gear with us and jumping into the water wearing swimming goggles and angling together with the fishing workers, we persuasively explained to them the contents of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot teachings at the ri. The political work we launched on board the fishing boat while doing small scale fishing together with the fishing workers definitely had a great efficacy and the response was also good. Coming to clearly understand the correctness and vitality of the party policy through their practical experience, the lower-level functionaries and fishing workers vigorously launched into their work with a renewed faith.

It was important to keep organizational work abreast with a view to making the revolutionary fervor upsurging among the lower-level functionaries and fishing workers manifest itself in a practical production success.

Together with the lower-level functionaries we found and resolved the method to make the fervor of the fishing workers bear full fruits amid their practical struggle. Learning that small scale fishing requires a variety of fishing gear capable of catching various kinds of fish and that this is a difficult task for a fishing sub-workteam or a fishery substation to accomplish on its own, we convened an expanded meeting of the county party executive committee on the spot and organized assignments for organs and

enterprises such as local industry factories in the county to produce fishing gear. And, as production improved and the superiority of small scale fishing began manifesting itself through practice, we arranged a countywide small scale fishing competition once every quarter and generalized their mutual achievements and experiences, and by providing political evaluation and at the same time material incentives for the collectives and individuals who set an example in the competition, further enhanced the production desires of the fishing workers.

Today Nakwon County's small scale fishing is developing day by day on solid material foundations, and in the past few years the production of small scale fishing has come to achieve an eightfold growth. In this way we have been able to successfully implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot teachings for developing small scale fishing.

Experience shows that if, when a party policy is set forth, we seek out a method and ingenious way without fail to implement it and we in turn present both the task and methodology, we can thoroughly implement the party policy and substantially help the lower level.

The achievement and experience in the work of our Nakwon County Party Committee, when compared with the demands of the party, are no more than elementary, and there are still many questions that must be solved in improving the party work method.

By going forward in the future too to ceaselessly improve our own work abilities and organizational skills, loftily upholding the thought and intent of the party for establishing the revolutionary work method, we shall go forward to admirably perform the role of the organizer, the mobilizer energetically inspiring party members and working people to implement the party policy.

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ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICAL WORK OF THE COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE FOR SOCIALIST CULTURAL RURAL CONSTRUCTION

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[Article by Sin Hung-kyu]

[Text] Socialist cultural rural construction is a lofty task to insure cultural living conditions for the rural inhabitants, and an awesome struggle to do away with rural backwardness and basically renew its face.

Only by stepping up cultural rural construction is it possible to do away with the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, between the working class and the peasantry and provide a civilized life for the rural inhabitants and go forward to develop evenly all regions of the country.

An important question arising in pushing modern socialist rural construction is that of enhancing the role of the county. The county is becoming an integrated unit for regional economic and cultural development. Rural construction too is conducted on a county-unit basis. The county has guidance organs for the region and rural construction, and a strong force and means such as the rural construction brigade. Only by ceaselessly enhancing the role of the county as a base for economic and cultural development is it possible to go forward to energetically step up modern, cultural socialist rural construction.

The invariable policy our party maintains in cultural rural construction is to commendably consolidate the county seat and make the rural area catch up to it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Consolidating the county seat beautifully, elegantly, culturally, hygienically, we must make the rural area catch up to it. The county seat must become an example for the rural area in all aspects of life, and a model for the socialist way of life." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vo 18, p 235)

The county seat is a base for disseminating the advanced culture and life customs of the urban area to the rural area.

The Anbyon County Party Committee, by loftily upholding the thought of the party on the rural cultural revolution and stepping up rural construction work with special efforts put into meticulously consolidating the county seat, has basically renewed the faces of the up and all rural villages.

As has happened in all the other rural area of our country, a watershed transformation has happened in Anbyon too. In bygone days, Anbyon, though situated as it is in a plains area, could not do good farming because of strong winds blowing from the sea and lacking in irrigation facilities, and people used to live in shabby straw-thatched houses from generation to generation. For Anbyon people, who had historically been unable to escape the lot of living in straw-thatched houses, even that life was ruthlessly destroyed by the three-year war. After the war, tightening their belts they built dwellings and schools, cultural and welfare facilities, but that was not enough to satisfy the life demands of the people.

Through the struggle to implement the great agrarian theses launched under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of the party, today the face of Anbyon County has been changed completely out of recognition and transformed into a good place to live indeed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, personally visiting the cooperative farms in our county many times, illuminated bright prospects for commendably fixing up the county so as to make it possible to provide an affluent, civilized life for the people, increasing the production of grain, vegetables and fruits and building more dwellings. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is going forward to brilliantly uphold the lofty will of the great leader, provided concrete methods and tasks to modernize county seats and rural villages as he was giving his on-the-spot administrative guidance to many counties of Kangwon Province in June 1981.

The Anbyon County Party Committee, which embraced with all its heart the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sóng and the directive of the party, scored certain achievements in cultural rural construction by planning and coordinating organizational political work to push ahead with the rural cultural revolution simultaneously with focusing strength on farming work. Today in our county seat cultural organs and welfare facilities such as schools and cultural halls, hospitals and hotels, and bathhouses have been fixed up elegantly, meticulously; centered around functional radial roads have been erected on either side of them high and low modern multi-story apartment buildings harmoniously; and a modern athletic field along the riverside of the Tongdae-ch'on and even a promenade along the scenic Namdae-ch'on have been built. Not only the county seat has been fixed up well no less than a city, but all rural villages have been fixed up beautifully, modern dwellings and admirable indoctrination facilities and service facilities built in every village in harmony with the rural scenic beauty, rural roads well organized and kept, and fruit trees such as persimmon trees planted along the roadside and in the hills. The achievements we have scored in cultural rural construction, when compared with the farsighted plan of the party and the leader, are no more than elementary, but in the process, we have gained a precious experience.

The experience we have gained shows above all that only if the functionaries, party members and working people firmly hold a correct stand and viewpoint that the county seat and all rural villages must necessarily be modernized even better in our era, is it possible to set a high target and go forward to boldly launch rural construction.

Modern rural construction is a rewarding struggle to realize the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the farsighted plan of the party, and a sacred task for the sake of the country for ten thousand years to come. This task, if done with a myopic eye of doing only what is immediate, cannot be pushed successfully. Inasmuch as cultural rural construction is an incisive revolution to do away with the rural cultural backwardness handed down from generation to generation, only if a high target is set and blueprinting and planning are done daringly, is it possible to go forward to vigorously launch this difficult task of fixing up the county seat and rural villages in a more modern way.

The county party committee, resolved to hand down admirable cultural rural villages to our posterity without fail, has briskly launched organizational political work in order to daringly make blueprinting and planning for further improving all schools, cultural and indoctrination works, and medical service facilities of the county within 2-3 years and go forward to boldly step up cultural rural construction.

To fix up schools, hospitals, and cultural halls in a more modern, meticulous way is an important task of the rural cultural revolution, and an indispensable requirement in improving the rural living conditions.

The county party committee, under conditions that the construction of schools has been commendably accomplished, has directed deep attention to strengthening their material and technical foundations. Setting in motion personnel of the relevant departments of the county party committee and of the county people's committee and holding concrete discussions with the teachers, we made prototypes of teaching tools and fixtures to suit the characteristics of the schools by school year, and sent them to factories and enterprises such as furniture factories in the county and made them strive to positively produce and insure the relevant models. Thus today all schools in our county have come to educate the students with even more admirable experimental and practical training facilities and scientific experimental tools. We have also made the county and ri hospitals lay their material foundations on their own, produce high-efficiency Oriental medicine such as tonic, positively utilize it in the medical treatment of the inhabitants, and building cultural halls in a modern way, made it possible to insure the mass cultural activity of the peasants on a higher standard. At present the cultural halls of many ri of our county such as Ch'onsam-ri, through well-equipped stage settings and slide projectors, are admirably insuring performances by the artists of professional troupes.

What arises as an important question in cultural rural construction is that of building even better dwellings and service facilities in the county seat and all rural villages. We have also daringly made the blueprinting and planning for pushing this task.

It happened when the blueprint was being drawn up for fixing up the county seat in a modern way. Convening several score times consultative conferences of responsible functionaries in the county such as those of the county party, technicians, and functionaries of the relevant branches, we earnestly discussed the question of a blueprint for the county seat; and taking with us professional functionaries and technicians and spending several days climbing Ongni Mountain, Hwanggum Mountain, Kunch'ong Mountain, and Namgye Hill surrounding the up, we launched the struggle to finalize the blueprint for the county seat. Of course, it was difficult enough to solve the technical questions arising in drawing up the construction blueprint, but what was more important was to overcome the tendency of certain functionaries to go no further, caught up in old viewpoints, than to build a few multi-story apartment buildings and to move or improve extant service facilities and dwellings. The county party committee made the responsible functionaries directly write up lecture notes "on the prospects for building the county seat," deliver lectures, go in among the masses and hold explanatory talks with them, and also making pictures and scale graphics of the blueprint made, arranged to distribute them widely for mass discussion. In the process, a number of good innovative suggestions were made, and among the functionaries came to be gradually established the correct stand and viewpoint that ample preparations for county construction must be made on a big scale and an even better modernized county must be handed down to our posterity. Thus, to speak only of the county seat, a blueprint came to be finalized for harmoniously arranged networks of admirable, beautiful service facilities such as high and low multi-story apartment buildings for several hundred households, a 4-story county people's hospital, and a 5-story county hotel.

Based on the experience gained in finalizing the blueprint for the construction of the county seat, we established Mop'ung-ri as a model unit for building rural ri in a more modern, cultural way, and led the way in making rural housing designs include a large main room with an anteroom of several square kan [kan=approximatley 6 square feet], bathing facilities, storage facilities, and even an auxiliary strcture for a single housing unit. The organizational political work of the county party committee launched in the course of drawing up the blueprint for county construction gave people bright prospects for county construction, and energetically encouraged and inspired one and all to vigorously launch in unision into the struggle to energetically launch modern rural construction at a higher level and transform Anby County into a more beautiful place, a better place to live to let our posterity live happily in a developed communist cultural rural area.

The experience the county party committee has gained in cultural rural construction also shows that only if the construction task is turned around as the task of the masses themselves, is it possible for all people to go forward to energetically push rural construction with an intense political fervor and vital interest.

When people clearly understand the correctness of the work they do and the benefits that will accrue to them from it, they will come to positively launch into fulfilling their assigned revolutionary task with high morale.

We have briskly launched organizational political work so as to make the functionaries of each department of the county party and county-level

responsible functionaries, taking charge of factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, go down to the base level all the time and acquaint the relevant units with their construction prospects and targets and at the same time to make it clearly understood that the masters who have to carry out their assigned construction task are precisely the relevant unit's party members and working people. And, clearly setting the construction targets for each unit, we have concretely conducted the work of giving assignments to suit the specific conditions.

The county party functionaries, by taking the lead in taking charge of the construction of three multi-story apartment buildings in the middle of the county seat and the largest multi-story apartment building in the Namch'on River District and being the first to complete the construction projects, exerted great influence on the organs and people in the county. Inspired by this, administrative personnel of the county people's committee and the functionaries of factories, enterprises, and commercial service network, also taking the lead in fulfilling their assigned construction targets, went forward to positively step up housing construction. In the process, people came to clearly understand that the work they do is precisely for their own sake, and the ethos of improving construction quality and being meticulous and assiduous in executing but one part of the construction work came to be thoroughly established among them. It happened when the functionaries and employees of the power transmission and distribution station and the fruit and vegetable store were constructing a multi-story apartment building in the peasants' market district. The party organizations and administrative organs in this district, correctly organizing the construction force based on having deeply ascertained the housing situation of the employees, led the way in undertaking the housing construction project. The functionaries and employees, who were mobilized in the construction, conducted all aspects of work responsibly in a manner befitting the master, as if they were building their own houses, and in enterprise-wide terms, they rendered positive assistance in construction in the morning and even and making time in between, and thus it became possible to score the great success of cutting back by far the construction time even as admirably carrying out construction work qualitatively and quantitatively.

In light of the experience in the construction of the county seat, we have briskly launched organizational political work, putting special efforts into turning around the construction of modern housing and service facilities in the rural villages too as the task of the masses of peasants themselves.

For the construction of scattered rural villages, unlike the county seat, we led the way in pushing construction with primary emphasis on more beautiful one-story modern housing units. Once we began rural construction, it was not just one or two things such as labor and materials that were in short supply. So, certain functionaries, saying that the peasants were busy enough with farming work at hand, took an indecisive attitude toward carrying out the construction. From this, the county party committee came to draw the lesson that organizational political work must be launched more concretely than at the time of county seat construction.

Convening a consultative conference of the functionaries of party organizations and administrative economic organs of the county at Mop'ung-ri, a ri designated

as a demonstration unit for rural village construction, the county party committee earnestly discussed the task to more admirably build housing units and service facilities of the ri for farm members and formulated concrete measures and methods. At the same time, by making it thoroughly understood among the farm members that the construction of housing units was precisely for their own sake, the county party committee made them demonstrate their enthusiasm to the hilt in constructing more admirable modern housing units. Thus at Mop'ung-ri many modern housing units came to be erected in a short time, and service facilities such as stores and bathhouses constructed in a modern way. Organizing a workshop with a view to generalizing the experience gained at Mop'ung-ri, we firmly turned around the task of fixing up all of the ri in a modern way as the task of the masses of peasants themselves, and made the construction task briskly launched as a mass movement at all of the ri in the county such as Namgye-ri and Yongsong-ri.

As the county party energetically pushed for the construction targets, correctly making assignments by the organs, housing construction was successfully conducted, comparatively speaking, but communal projects such as the construction of the promenade, athletic field, and hotel were not pushed as commendably as for their own housing units.

The county party committee briskly launched political work so as to make the lower-level party organizations, joining forces with the Three Revolutions Team, overcome the tendencies of particularism among the functionaries and party members and have them perform the vanguard role in the construction task, and setting in motion trade union, Socialist Working League, and Agricultural Workers Union organization, led them to seek out labor reserves of stalwart youths and those in the prime of manhood and have them take the lead in taking on difficult and backbreaking work.

It was a very enormous and difficult task to completely reclaim the wide marsh zone along the Namch'on River, establish a new housing district and erect public buildings there. At that time too the county party functionaries, going down to the factories, enterprises, and even people's street neighborhood units, earnestly conducted the work of holding explanatory talks on the importance of reclaiming the marshy zone, and made the county broadcasting station and mobile artist propaganda team briskly launch their activities at the construction site. Thus all the inhabitants in the up, coming forward considering the task of even more commendably fixing up the county seat as if it were their own task, came to positively participate in the promenade and athletic field construction projects. This shows that only by turning around the construction task as the task of the masses themselves is it possible to energetically step up cultural rural construction.

We have also come to learn by experience through practice that only by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit and ethos of self-reliance and fortitude and thoroughly fixing up the construction materials production base with our own strength is it possible to energetically push ahead with construction without interruption.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In economic construction, too, the same as in all the other tasks of the revolution and construction, one must believe in one's own strength and rely on it." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," p 47)

To thoroughly fix up the construction materials production base is an important task to step up the construction facing the county, with its own strength. As construction was pushed earnestly, the supply of construction materials could not keep pace.

The county party committee also briskly launched organizational political work with a view to positively setting in motion the functionaries and technicians in the work of thoroughly fixing up our own raw materials base relying on our local sources of raw materials. It is a very formidable task to thoroughly fix up on one's own a raw materials base necessary for construction.

We launched a film efficacy struggle among the functionaries and technicians of the survey branch so as to make them learn from the leading characters of feature film "Oath Sworn on That Day," and also organized the rally of pledge several times so as to make each and every one of them step forward to squarely take on their share in seeking out the sources of raw materials.

At the same time, by going in among the technicians and having the questions pending in their work and life solved with utmost sincerity and trusting and helping them with a true heart, we led them in devoting all their wisdom and energy to fixing up a construction materials base.

To seek out sources of raw materials is no more than a beginning in fixing up a construction materials base. We also energetically launched organizational work to produce the facilities and materials necessary for fixing up a construction materials base, setting in motion the party members and working people of factories and enterprises. For the production of several score transformers and electric motors of large and small capacities necessary for the construction of a cement plant the county party committee resolved the needs by the method of mobilizing the potential of factories and enterprises in the county, and for the raw material processing facilities such as the mill, made the farm implement factory and ceramic factory provide them. By highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude to seek out more of what was in short supply and manufacturing what was nonexistent we were able to construct the cement plant with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons in a few months, and also erecting in a short time a brick factory, a slaked lime factory, and several factories for manufacturing blocks of clay mixed with soft stones, came to satisfy the needs of construction materials on our own.

As the county party committee in this way briskly launched organizational political work with a view to resolving the blueprinting, labor mobilization, and the insuring of materials necessary for cultural rural construction to suit the realistic demands, the construction task in our county came to be pushed at a very fast pace, and the Anbyon people have now come to live in elegant modern houses, using admirable service facilities and feeling no inconvenience.

As their living standard improves day by day, all of the party members and working people in the county are feeling the benevolence of the party and

the leader ever more warmly with all their hearts, and are going forward to energetically step up production and construction, burning with a fiery resolve to fight on to the end along the one road the party teaches. Today in our county the per-chongbo yields of wet-field rice and corn are increasing year after year, and the production of persimmon has increased 2.2 times in 10 years. Again, with the increasing production of local industry factories, we are satisfying on our own the demands of the county people for mass consumption goods, and we are also shipping construction materials and certain light industry products to international markets. With education work, public health work, and mass athletic activity also strengthened, our county has won the glory of "model education county" and "model athletic county" already. All these achievements our county has scored are the precious fruits of the correct leadership of the party and the leader sagaciously leading the county in satisfactorily performing its role as a base for linking the urban and rural areas.

By further stepping up cultural rural construction to suit the developing realities while consolidating the achievements scored to date we shall respond with loyalty to the lofty benevolence and great solicitude of the party and the leader that have provided us with today's happiness.

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THE QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION AND PARTYWIDE GUIDANCE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 74-78

[Article by An Chae-yun]

[Text] Education performs a very important role in the revolutionary struggle and construction task. Only by ceaselessly developing education is it possible to bring up people as energetic beings and go forward to move the awesome revolutionary struggle and construction task for remaking nature and society victoriously forward.

Starting from the important role education performs in the revolution and construction, our party today calls for making a great revolution in school education work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"By making an education revolution to suit the new demands of the developing revolution and improving school education work as a whole and decisively raising the quality of education we must admirably bring up the younger generation as functional revolutionary personnel and make our education even better serve the nation's development of science and technology and socialist economic construction." (Book "On Further Developing Education Work," pp 8-9)

The objective of socialist education lies in bringing up people as communist revolutionary personnel, and its mission is serving the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause. Socialist education, in light of its objective and mission, must deepen and develop as the revolution and construction progress, and this comes to be achieved through the process of ceaselessly raising the qualitative standard of education.

To make an education revolution and decisively raise the quality of education is an urgent requirement in further improving and strengthening education work to suit the realities of our developing revolution.

The question of educating the rising generation is one of the crucial questions bearing on the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country and the future of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class charted by the leader is a historic cause which is carried forward from generation to generation until attainment. Only if the rising generation, the younger generation are brought up as communist revolutionaries with the revolutionary world view thoroughly established, is it possible to brilliantly carry forward and attain the revolutionary cause.

The question of educating and indoctrinating the rising generation arises as an even more important question as the revolution advances and the changing of the generations takes place.

The charge people who will be carrying forward from generation to generation the glorious chuche revolutionary cause whose beginning was marked by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the rising younger generation. The victorious forward movement and future fate of the chuche revolutionary cause depend largely on how to educate and indoctrinate the younger generation who will be carrying on the lifeblood of the revolution. In order to go forward from generation to generation to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the glorious party, it is imperative to admirably bring up the rising younger generation as the continuer, as the next shift of the revolution by decisively raising the qualitative standard of education to suit the realistic demands of our developing revolution.

In the present period, to improve the quality of education arises as an especially important question in order to make education contribute even better to the nation's development of science and technology and socialist economic construction.

Today ours is an era of science and technology, and without developing science and technology it is impossible to move socialist economic construction even one step forward. The matter of developing science and technology arises as an even more important demand under conditions that we are at present faced with the important task to step up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s. The struggle to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy and occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction is a task to bring about a new revolutionary turnaround in the domain of science and technology, thoroughly lay the socialist, communist material and technical foundations and strengthen the national economic might in every way.

This struggle task calls for raising the qualitative standard of education more than ever before and further developing education work. The standard of education manifests itself precisely in the nation's developmental standard of science and technology. Only by decisively raising the qualitative standard of education is it possible by further improving the ideological consciousness level and cultural and technical standards of working people and bringing up able technicians and specialists in large numbers to go forward to satisfactorily

solve the scientific and technological questions arising in chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy and successfully carry out the task to occupy the 10 major propsective targets of socialist economic construction. In the present period, success or failure in struggling for the nation's development of science and technology and socialist economic construction, in the final analysis, comes to be influenced largely by how education work is developed, in other words, by whether or not the quality of education is improved.

An important guarantee for making an education revolution and raising the qualitative standard of education one stage higher lies in strengthening partywide guidance for education work. The matter of raising the quality of education is a difficult and enormous task that must bring about a revolutionary turnaround in overall education work such as improving its content and method and amply creating education conditions. Therefore, this can be solved successfully only if efforts are made to make educational administrative organs and their functionaries, schools and faculties and students move under the correct guidance of party organizations, and make all branches positively support education work.

In realizing partywide guidance for education work, the position and role of provincial, city and county party committees are very important.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"It is imperative to further strengthen the guidance of the provincial, city, and county party committees for education work." (Ibid., p 34)

It is one of the important tasks of the provincial, city, and county party committees to commendably exercise partywide guidance for education work.

The provincial, city, and county party committees are the supreme guidance organs which, taking responsibility for overall tasks arising in the revolution and construction in their respective regions, guide them. Starting from their position and role in realizing the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction, the provincial, city, and county party committees, directing attention to the tasks of all branches of their respective units such as the political and economic branches and people's life and at the same time deserved attention to education work as well, must commendably exercise partywide guidance for education work. Only if the provincial, city, and county party committees, the supreme guidance organs for the relevant regions of the country, commendably exercise partywide guidance for education work, can education work throughout the country be conducted correctly in accordance with the intent of the party.

The provincial, city, and county party committees, correctly understanding the importance of improving the quality of education in the present period and their position and role in realizing partywide guidance for education work, must commendably guide school education work with special efforts put into raising the qualitative standard of education one stage higher.

An important question arising in partywide guidance for improving the quality of education is above all that of thoroughly grasping and guiding the content of education, strictly adhering to the education policy of the party.

Socialist education is essentially a human remolding task to bring up people as energetic beings possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative ability. The quality of education which is a human remolding task is determined by its contents; and success in education work comes to be influenced by how to make the students understand the contents of education. Only by correctly composing the contents of education to suit the objectives of socialist education and making the students precisely digest them is it possible to bring them up as able revolutionary personnel. A basic method to successfully realize partywide guidance, policy-oriented guidance for education work and thoroughly implement the education policy of the party lies in thoroughly grasping and guiding the contents of education. The provincial, city, and county party committees must lead the way in making partywide guidance for improving the quality of education permeated with grasp and guidance for the contents of education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work "Theses on Socialist Education" graphically enunciated the contents of education based on the principle of socialist pedagogy, and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly set the direction and methods of correctly composing the contents of education to suit the demands of the developing realities.

What is most important in socialist education is politicoideological education. Only by strengthening politicoideological education is it possible to bring up the students as communist revolutionary personnel complete with the revolutionary world view and noble character. The provincial, city, and county party committees, regularly ascertaining the state of politicoideological education in the schools, and using various forms and methods, must lead the way in improving its standard. In particular, by strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology of our party and indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader, revolutionary indoctrination and communist indoctrination among the students, they must lead the way in admirably bringing up the students as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the great leader and the party and struggling, giving their all, for the sake of the fatherland and the revolution.

The central matter which the provincial, city, and county party committees must strictly adhere to in grasping and guiding the contents of education is that of making the schools in the common education branch strengthen education in basic science and education in foreign languages.

Education in basic science has important significance in nurturing the recognition capability and application ability of the students to recognize nature and society and transform them. Only by strengthening education in basic science and education in foreign languages is it possible to improve the quality of training of technicians and specialists and lay a sound basis for correctly solving scientific and technological questions arising for the first time in socialist construction.

The provincial, city, and county party committees must grasp and guide the schools of the common education branch in their respective regions so as to raise one stage higher the standards of education in basic science and education in foreign languages. At the same time, thoroughly implementing the policy of the party for strengthening education in basic technology during general education at the intermediate level, they must make all students during the period of higher middle school acquire knowledge in basic technology linked to modern production, one or more technical skills, and ability to operate the plant facilities widely used in production and construction. Colleges and universities, by thoroughly establishing chuche in education in technology and ceaselessly improving the contents of education based on our country's current data and new advances in science and technology, must strive to further raise the standards of education in basic technology and in specialized technology and thoroughly insure their quality.

Fine arts education and physical education occupy important places in socialist education and constitutes basic parts of the general education at the intermediate level. Only by strengthening fine arts education and physical education is it possible to bring up the students as revolutionary personnel with rich attainments of culture and fine arts and healthy physical strength. The provincial, city, and county party committees must strive to make the schools of the common education branch put efforts into fine arts education and physical education, and in particular, make all schools fix up their swimming pools even better and strengthen swimming education.

An important question in partywide guidance for improving the quality of education is also that of commendably conducting work with teachers and students.

Party work is none other than work with people, and partywide guidance for improving the quality of education too can be satisfactorily realized only if work with people, that is, organizational political work with teachers and students, is commendably conducted.

The provincial, city, and county party committees must put great efforts first into work with teachers and students.

Teachers are the direct charge people of education work and professional revolutionaries who perform the glorious duty of bringing up the rising generation as continuers of the revolution, as communist revolutionary personnel. The qualitative standard of education is determined importantly by how the teachers work. Only if party organizations, planning and coordinating work with teachers, enhance their sense of responsibility and role, is it possible to go forward to successfully solve the question of improving the quality of education. Commendably conducting work with teachers is where the key to decisively improving the quality of education lies, where an important guarantee is.

The provincial, city, and county party committees must correctly guide the teachers to commendably conduct teaching work.

The basic revolutionary task assigned the teachers is teaching work, and it is the first and foremost duty of the teachers to commendably conduct teaching work.

An important question arising in making the teachers commendably conduct teaching work is that of decisively improving the education method among them.

The education method, together with the contents of education, is an important element determining the quality of education. Even though the contents of education are correctly composed, if a correct education method consistent with the intrinsic nature of socialist education is not applied, it is impossible to make the students properly understand them. It arises as an even more urgent demand to improve the education method because of the circumstances that the old education method still remains a major factor obstructing the development of education. Only by decisively improving the education method is it possible to uproot the old dregs in education and quickly develop education work, and ceaselessly improve the quality of education.

The provincial, city, and county party committees must exercise grasp and guidance so as to thoroughly embody the heuristic method, overcoming the ramming-down method and note-taking method which are the old teaching methods. To that end, they must make the schools strengthen the discussion of teaching materials and trial teaching and make all teachers conduct teaching after completely digesting the teaching materials, on the one hand, and make them strive to learn the teaching method, organizing the visit to a class at work and demonstration workshop on a regular basis. Again, amply providing modern visual aids and sample materials and widely utilizing them, they must make them strive to strengthen visual education and education by example. In this way they must make all teachers deeply study the party policy, and closely linking realistic questions to it, commendably make teaching preparations, and correctly applying various techniques to suit the characteristics of the contents of education and the preparedness level of the students, insure teaching on a higher standard.

To strengthen the struggle among the teachers to improve their qualifications is one of the important questions arising in work with teachers.

To improve the qualifications of the teachers has very important significance not only in making them admirably carry out their assigned duty and responsibility but in raising the qualitative standard of education as well. The qualifications of a teacher manifest themselves in the real ability of the students to learn their curriculum, and come to determine the quality of education. One of the decisive factors in improving the quality of education lies precisely in improving the qualifications of the teachers.

The provincial, city, and county party committees, strengthening ideological indoctrination and organizational life, must thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party among the teachers and go forward to energetically launch the task for their revolutionization, working classification. Again, they must substantially conduct training for the reeducation of teachers and at the same time give them a clearly defined qualification improvement target and make them fulfill it without fail. In this way they must make all teachers strive to thoroughly establish the revolutionary world view and improve their

scientific theoretical standard and education administrative qualifications one stage higher.

The provincial, city, and county party committees must also commendably conduct work with students.

The question of improving the quality of education cannot be satisfactorily solved by enhancing the role of the teachers alone but can be successfully resolved also by making the students, the targets of school education work, commendably conduct their study. The quality of education comes to be evaluated, in the final analysis, by how the students are prepared as revolutionary personnel complete with chidokch'e.

The provincial, city, and county party committees must exercise guidance so that the students, putting study in the forefront as their first and foremost revolutionary task, may energetically conduct their study. In particular, establishing the revolutionary study ethos among college and university students, they must make all college and university students strive to make themselves well versed in their major study subjects and satisfactorily attain the qualifications as able national cadres during the college and university period.

To make Socialist Working Youth League organizations and Juvenile Corps organizations in the schools strive to satisfactorily perform their role is one of the important questions arising in strengthening work with students. The provincial, city, and county party committees, fixing up SWYL guiders and JC guidance members in the schools as role models and indoctrinating them on a daily routine basis, must strive to make them correctly guide the task of improving the students' SWYL organizational life and JC organizational life and their actual ability to learn their curriculum. Again, enhancing the role of college and university party committees, they must make the college and university party committees strive to commendably guide the organizational ideological life of the students centered on commendably studying their curriculum.

To firmly turn around guidance for education work as a party committee-wide task is one of the important methods to successfully realize partywide guidance for improving the quality of education.

Education work is a difficult and complex task targeted for large numbers of teachers and students, and an enormous task requiring modern material and technical means. Therefore, partywide guidance for education work cannot be satisfactorily realized by any one department of the party committee alone. Only by guiding education work with a tight grip on it on a party committee-wide basis is it possible to go forward to successfully solve all questions arising in overall education work such as the question in improving the quality of education, and correctly realize policy-oriented guidance for them

Bearing vivid testimony to this is the work experience of Pyongyang City Sosong District Party Committee. The district party committee, planning education work on a party committee-wide basis, has its arrangement in place, and is

strengthening cooperative planning between the departments of the party committee in the guidance of education work. And designating every week the day of guiding the education work of the schools, the party committee sends its departmental cadres such as responsible functionaries down to the assigned schools on a regular basis to acquaint the teaching and other school staffers and students with the party policy set forth for each period and concretely ascertain the actual state of teaching and indoctrination work, and is having the pending questions solved timely.

The district party committee is going forward to resolve on a party committee-wide basis the task of fixing up the material and technical foundations of the schools such as educational facilities. Educational facilities are an important means of improving the quality of education. Only by providing the schools with a lot of modern educational facilities consistent with the principle of socialist pedagogy and curricular characteristics is it possible to raise the qualitative standard of education one stage higher. The district party committee is making the schools manufacture the necessary scientific experimental facilities on their own, on the one hand, and is briskly launching organizational political work with a view to making the organs and enterprises in the district manufacture experimental and practical training facilities and scientific experimental instruments as a mass movement and deliver them to the schools. And, assigning schools to the responsible functionaries of party organizations and administrative organs in the district, the party committee is summing up the progress in their work on a regular basis. Thus today all schools in the district have come to have ample experiment rooms for conducting experiments on a 2-man unit basis. In addition, all tasks to create more admirable education conditions such as afforestation and construction of swimming pools for teaching purposes, too, the party committee, with a tight grip on them under its unified planning, is going forward to resolve by a mass struggle.

From the work of the Sosong District Party Committee we know it well that when we firmly turn around the guidance for education work as a party committee-wide task, it is possible to go forward to satisfactorily solve all the complex questions arising in overall education work and decisively raise the qualitative standard of education.

The provincial, city, and county party committees, by establishing a concrete methodology and strengthening partywide guidance for education work, shall go forward to brilliantly realize the intent of the party for making an education revolution and improving the quality of education.

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FORMATION OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE AND THE QUESTION OF ITS UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 79-83

[Article by Ch'oe Chong-hu]

[Text] The Korean language symbolizes the superiority of our nation. Our people, who have been living from generation to generation in this land, striking roots since misty ancient times, have been living a language life always with a language of their own, the Korean language, as the tongue of a homogeneous nation. Our national history of five millennia is the history of resourcefulness in defending and developing the peculiarity of the Korean language.

The formation and development of a language is deeply related to the fate of a nation. The struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of a nation is unthinkable apart from the struggle to defend and develop its national language.

Today when achieving the independent reunification of the fatherland has arisen as the supreme national task, to resolutely struggle for the unified development of the Korean language is a great sacred task to defend the dignity of our nation which has lived in one territory with one language from long ago. The ulterior motive of the south Korean puppet gang bent on fragmenting the Korean language and obliterating the common language character of our nation is an anti-people maneuvering to perpetuate the national division forced by the U.S. imperialists. To come out to stand in the way of the unified development of the Korean language, taking advantage of the differences emerging in language life with the country divided, constitutes a national crime unpardonable for a thousand years to come.

In order to defend the homogeneity and common character of our nation, crushing all kinds of splittist machinations to create heterogeneity of the Korean language, we must go forward to thoroughly realize the unified development of the Korean language.

The Korean language is our people's homogeneous national language which the Koreans have created and developed centered in this land of Korea. The birth place of the Korean language is Korea, and the creators, the users of the Korean language are precisely the Koreans.

Language, emerging simultaneously with the emergence of man, constitutes an important characteristic distinguishing man from animals. People come to have a language from the demand to establish social intercourse and mutual understanding in the course of labor.

The Korean language came to be formed by the Koreans in the course of labor to secure the independent stand and attitude, getting out of the animal world. The Korean language too came to be created in the formative period of the Koreans in this land of Korea to suit the general laws of the course of development of human speculation and formation of language.

Numerous archeological-anthropological artifacts excavated from various places in our country scientifically prove that the Koreans have emerged and developed through the normal stages of human evolution from "primitive man" to "ancient man" to "modern man," and in this long historical period the Korean language was formed in the course of labor of the Koreans living centered on the Korean peninsula.

But certain bourgeois scholars, and the reactionary scholars of south Korea blindly following them, looking away from the historical facts relating to the formation of the Korean language, are distorting the Korean language as if it had emerged as an offshoot of the "Altaic." Again, Japan's reactionary linguists are fabricating so-called "theory of the same ancestors and the same roots" of the two languages of Korea and Japan postulating that they are in a family relationship. These are all unreasonable arguments either stemming from ignorance of the archeological, anthropological artifacts excavated in Korea or starting from a political ulterior motive.

Elucidation of the course of formation of a language, in light of the fact that letters emerge far later than the relevant spoken language, must be made mainly by archeological and anthropological artifacts, not by documentary data. No arguments, unless based on archeological-anthropological artifacts, can have any scientific credibility, and any such argument cannot help becoming a sophistry. All kinds of bourgeois "theories" on the emergence of the Korean language are kept theories serving the wicked and treacherous political objectives of the imperialists denying the peculiarity and originality of our nation and our national language and preaching the "backwardness" of the Korean nation. The scientific data known to date show that the Korean language is not an offshoot language from some other language but a native language created by our ancestors while living in this land.

The Korean language formed together with the emergence of the Koreans has come through a long historical developmental course, and its homogeneity has been continued without a break by the Korean people sharing the same blood ties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Essentially, ours is a homogeneous nation which has lived with one culture and one language throughout a long history of several thousand years."
("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 92)

Language is a social phenomenon closely related to all aspects of people's life. Inasmuch as human life is complex, language life is not simple either, and the change and development of a language comes to take on very diverse complexions.

But the diversity in the change and development of a language cannot be alike for different peoples and different countries. For a nation which has been, and is, living in one land sharing one and the same set of blood ties, the common language character comes to be formed comparatively early on and preserved from generation to generation.

The Korean language has walked a road of complex, diverse development, but has always remained the unitary language of our nation. This is the pride we come to take as a homogeneous nation, and constitutes an intense national pride of our people.

The Koreans had preserved the common language character not only in the ancient slave-holding states, but even in the succeeding early feudal states, and defended the homogeneity of the Korean language.

The Koreans formed centered on the Korean peninsula had lived occupying wide regions, divided into various tribes such as "Ye," "Maek," and "Han," and into the 8th-7th centuries B.C. Ancient Choson, the first slave-holding state, was established centered around the "Ye" tribe, and subsequently Puyo was established centered around the "Maek" tribe, and the Chin State was set up centered around the "Han" tribe. With the establishment of the three slave-holding states, they each went their separate ways for the development of the Korean language but still preserved the common character of the language. Old documentary data bear positive testimony to this.

An integrated analysis of the records in ancient documents such as "Samguk-chi" [Chronicles of the Three States of Ancient China] shows that the languages of Puyo and Ancient Choson were the same and also shared a common character with the language of the Chin State.

Into the Three Kingdoms period Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla, which were established replacing ancient states, went their separate ways for the development of the Korean language, but this time too, the common character of the language was preserved. According to ancient documentary data, the language and personal attire of Paekche established by unifying the tribes of Ma-han were more or less the same as those of Koguryo. In particular, the linguistic data recorded by the Idu system in "Samguk Sagi" [History of the Three Kingdoms] and "Samguk Yusa" [Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms] clearly show the common character of the language between the three kingdoms of Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla.

Recorded by the Idu system in "Samguk Sagi" and "Samguk Yusa" are several hundred place names, people's names, and government office titles, many of which are found to have been used in the three kingdoms to mean the same things. For example, words like "mari, mara" meaning "mori, u" [head, superior]; words like "sabi, sabo" meaning "pulgun" [red]; words like "mul, muri" meaning

"mul" [water]; words like "pul, puri, para, puru" meaning "pul" [fire]; words like "nari, na" meaning "nae, naru" [a rivulet, a ferry point] were all used in common in the three kingdoms. In addition, many words such as "koul" [a back street], "san" [a mountain], "pawi" [a rock], "soe" [iron], and "ponguri" [a peak] were in common use in the three kingdoms.

Such documentary data and linguistic data provide material grounds for assuming that although Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla went their separate ways for the development of the Korean language, the common character of the language was thoroughly preserved in the three kingdoms.

Nevertheless, certain reactionary linguists of south Korea and Japan, saying this is a word "of the northern genealogy" or that is a word "of the southern genealogy," are artificially dividing the Korean language in that period into two different languages, and are even going to the extent of distorting the languages of "Ye," "Maek," and Koguryo as derived from the "Manchu-Tungusic" languages. These fellows, altogether unwilling to look at the common character of the languages of Koguryo, Paekchae, and Silla, are merely exaggerating their differences.

It is possible of course that when one common language in the beginning comes to develop in separate ways by several different countries, it can develop into separate, independent languages in many cases even as they carry a kindred character. But even though the national territory was divided by the feudal ruling circles of Koguryo, Paekchae, and Silla, the people still visited one another and maintained contact with one another, and in the process, language contact also became frequent. Precisely the frequent comings and goings between the people during the Three Kingdoms period became an important condition that made it possible to defend and preserve the common character of the language. All the historical data reflecting such facts prove that even as the Korean language during the Three Kingdoms period developed in separate ways over a comparatively long time, it still could preserve its common character without fragmentation.

To argue as if the Korean language had been divided into two different languages in its early developmental period, denying the common character of the language of the Koreans who had been living in this land of Korea, is one that has started from the political ulterior motive of distorting the fact as if our nation had been divided into different nations at one time or other in history; and this is bringing the result of making it serve as a means to rationalize the maneuverings of internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas."

The Korean language, as the first unified state was formed in our country and the road to its unified development came to be opened, was able to more clearly attain its face as the homogeneous national language of the Koreans.

The ruling class, which has come to power, utilizes the language as a leverage to maintain the state power. Without one common language it is impossible to properly manage society nor is it possible to achieve the normal development of politics, economy, and culture. Therefore, achieving state unification or establishing a strong political ruling power constitutes an important condition for the unified development of a language.

The establishment of a unified state by Koryo in the 10th century became an epoch-making opportunity for the unified development of the Korean people who had been living divided and of the Korean language. Koryo, inheriting the cause of Koguryo, energetically launched the struggle to take back the old territory of Koguryo, on the one hand, and replaced and unified Silla in 935 A.D. and Later Paekche in 936, and even embraced many inhabitants who had migrated from Parhae. Thus the aim and aspiration of Koguryo intent on unifying as one the several states of the Koreans which had been developing going separate ways, were reserved for Koryo to realize early in the 10th century. From that time onward our people came to live the life of one homogeneous language in one homogeneous state, and our national language came to walk the road of unified development.

The unified development of our nation and our people's life of one homogeneous language was not one by any means that had been achieved in the Silla period. Silla had failed to unify the national territories. Silla had no aim to unify the Three Kingdoms and turn our country into one strong unified state nor did it have the strength enough to realize the unification of the Three Kingdoms. The ruling circles of Silla only had the ambition to invade Paekche and Koguryo for territorial expansion. Even after Silla occupied the region south of the Taedong River, there still was the state of Parhae, successor of Koguryo, in the old Koguryo territory north of the Taedong; thus the Three Kingdoms, instead of being unified, remained divided into Parhae and Silla. In view of such circumstances up till the pre-Koryo period the Korean language had developed separately in Parhae and Silla even as maintaining the common character of the language.

That, such historical facts notwithstanding, the reactionary linguists of south Korea should argue as if the road to unified development of the Korean language had been opened in the 7th century by Silla constitutes a heinous plot to distort the history of development of the Korean language based on the "theory of Silla unification" whose unreasonableness has been exposed already to the light of day.

With Koryo unifying the national territories, the Korean people, who had been living separated into several states, came to live together in one homogeneous nation-state, and it became possible for the Korean language to develop on a unified-state basis. In the Koryo period our people achieved new developments in the political, economic, and cultural areas; and this exerted great influence on the development of the Korean language.

The base for the unified development of the Korean language in the Koryo period came to be underlaid with the language used in Koguryo. Put another way, our national language in the early 10th century developed in a unified way, blending the Koguryo language which had developed centered around Pyongyang, as the main stream, with our language used in Paekche and Silla.

Kaesong, the capital of the Koryo period, had long been in the realm of Koguryo, and as such, greatly influenced by Pyongyang, the capital of Koguryo, in terms of language, not to mention politically, economically, and culturally. The Kaesong language was none other than one of the southern dialects of the

Koguryo language which had developed centered around Pyongyang. Even after Silla conquered Koguryo, the Kaesong language maintained and preserved the linguistic elements of the Koguryo language. Therefore, Koryo's establishment of its capital city at Kaesong became an important condition which made the base for the unified development of the Korean language underlaid with the Koguryo language.

It is possible to know not only by historical facts but also through linguistic data that the base for the unified development of our national language in the early 10th century came to be underlaid with the language used in Koguryo regions. Documentary data recording the Korean language vocabulary of the Koryo period such as "Kyerim Yusa" [a book written by Suen Mu, a scholar of the Sung Dynasty, on 350 select Korean words of the Koryo period, using Chinese characters] show that many words used in Koguryo--"soe" [iron]; "so" [cattle]; "kom" [bear]; "mul" [water]; "pul" [fire]; "kum" [gold]; "namal" [wild greens]--were carried forward intact and used in the Koryo period.

Thus the base for the unified development of the Korean language was underlaid with the Koguryo language, and the Korean language came to develop, carrying on the characteristics of the Koguryo language.

That today south Korea's reactionary linguists, persistently clinging to the unscientific "theory of Silla unification," should argue as if the language of the Koryo period had developed around the Silla language as the center constitutes an intensive expression of the absurd "Silla Centrism." Hidden behind such argument flagrantly distorting historical facts is the wicked and treacherous scheme to justify the notorious "Reunification by Vanquishing Communism" of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Our language, which had walked the prideful road of unified development together with the history of our people for approximately 1,000 years from the Thirties of the 10th century, came to experience a great trial on account of the occupation of Korea by the brigandish Japanese imperialists and their policy to obliterate our national language. Our people were deprived of the right to speak their mother tongue, the right to study their mother tongue, and forced to learn the Japanese language, use the Japanese language. The fate of our spoken and written language was literally hanging in the balance.

As under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the struggle to defend our mother tongue was energetically launched during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in close combination with the struggle to restore the fatherland, it became possible to brilliantly defend the homogeneity and purity of our language.

The precious revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the struggle to defend and develop the Korean language during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became the glorious roots for the construction of our standard language following liberation.

Our party, holding as the guiding principle the unique thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song calling for solving the language question in close

combination with the national question, has been ceaselessly developing the Korean language to suit the demands of the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, to suit the long-cherished national desires to reunify the divided fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The genuine patriot is the communist. It is only the communists that truly love their national language and exert themselves to develop it. We the communists must make the national characteristics of our language come alive and go forward to develop them further." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, pp 337-338)

Only under conditions that national independence has been achieved and the masses of people have become masters of the state and society can the language question be solved basically.

By relying on the favorable conditions created in the northern half of the republic following the liberation of the country and positively struggling to thoroughly remove the aftereffects brought by the Japanese imperialist policy of national language obliteration, systematically develop the Korean language and establish a healthy language life ethos, our party has been able to make the national language brilliantly blossom and develop. As a result of the struggle energetically launched to develop the national language under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader to suit the aim and demand of the masses of people, a standard language which is the archetype of a socialist national language and the supreme form of our national language, has come to be constructed in our country and to blossom in full bloom.

Ours is a standard language tested revolutionarily and polished culturally, a language where its national characteristics are highly displayed and unified by people-oriented linguistic standards. When we go forward to ceaselessly develop our language, a standard language formed with the Pyongyang language as the criterion, the Korean language can serve even better as an indispensable means of the independent, creative activity of the masses of people, as an energetic weapon of the revolution and construction.

With the national territory dichotomized into two by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, very complex and serious questions have come to lie on the road ahead for the development of our national language. In the northern half of the republic where the masses of people have become masters of the state and society, the road to free development of the national language is open, but in south Korea, our native language has been rendered disorderly by foreign aggressors and their lackeys, and the national characteristics of the language have come to disappear.

To obliterate a national language is the customary techniques which the imperialists use to paralyze the national sovereignty consciousness of a people and destroy their national unity. The neocolonialists such as the

U.S. imperialists, unlike the colonialists of bygone days who had schemed to obliterate a national language by a coercive method, are implementing an ingenious policy of national language obliteration which debases a national language with foreign elements and makes its national colors gradually disappear.

On account of the wicked and treacherous national language obliteration policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, today in south Korea our language is being turned into the English language, into the Japanese language, into a language using Chinese characters, and the linguistic standards are being thrown into a state of chaos. Thus in south Korea our language has degenerated into a hodgepodge language, and south Korea has literally become a "pollution zone" of foreign words.

The reactionary linguists of south Korea who, looking away from this grave situation standing in the way of the development of the national language, back up the U.S. imperialist policy of national language obliteration, are viewing the fragmentation of the Korean language into the North and South in the divided fatherland as inevitable. This constitutes a criminal plot which will bring the grave result of further intensifying the differences in language life between the North and South of our country and ultimately dichotomizing the nation into two.

By presenting it as one of the basic questions in the development of the national language to beat back all kinds of reactionary machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and defend the common character of the spoken and written language and by constantly directing deep attention to achieving the unified development of the Korean language, our party has created and put in place a practical guarantee which makes it possible to defend the common national character of our language.

Ours is a resourceful people who, possessing an admirable spoken and written language, have been making a long history and brilliant national culture blossom in full bloom, and a dignified people who have been keeping an intense national pride and honor engraved in their hearts.

By energetically launching the struggle to achieve the unified development of the national language, thoroughly crushing all kinds of anti-people machinations to hand over south Korea forever as a U.S. imperialist colony, we shall add further luster to the pride and glory of our people who have been living as a homogeneous nation with one language.

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ECONOMIC COLLABORATION AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH MUST BE REALIZED

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 84-88

[Article by Kong Che-min]

[Text] To realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South is the unanimous desire of the whole nation, and an important task to create an environment favorable to the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by positively pursuing dialogue between North and South and achieving broad collaboration and interchange can North and South combine their strength so as to jointly develop the national economy and attain national wealth and prosperity in all sectors." (Book "New Year's Address," 1985, p 8)

To realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South is a precondition for developing the national economy in a unified way with our own national strength without the intervention of foreign forces.

In a state that the country is divided into the North and South, unless economic ties are formed between the two regions it is impossible to achieve a unified development of the national economy. If with mutual collaboration and exchanges natural resources are jointly tapped and available resources are effectively utilized, it should be possible for our country's national economy to develop very rapidly, and all of the Korean people should be able to live well without envying anyone anything.

But on account of the artificial dichotomy of the national territory into two and division of the nation, the economy of our country is unable to develop in a unified way, and what is more, the economies of the North and South are moving in different directions of development and the economic differences are intensifying with each passing day. At present the south Korean economy is becoming the archetype of a colonial economy enslaved to foreign capital.

If the North-South economic situations in striking contrast continue, it is evident that the economic difference and tightly closed state of the two

regions will become worse and the possibility of a unified development of the national economy will grow slimmer with each passing day. This is heartbreaking for all of the Korean people who love the country and the nation.

In order to put an end to such abnormal state which our people are going through, it is important for the North and South to join forces and develop the national economy in a unified way.

In order to develop the national economy in a unified way, it is imperative to remove the severed state of the economies of the North and South and restore the severed economic ties to the original state. In order to do so, it is imperative to realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South.

Essentially, our people are a resourceful nation who have been living in one territory, carrying on one set of blood lies and forming economic realtions of the same character. So it is that in our country from long ago there has been this maxim: "industry for the North, agriculture for the South." This is a maxim bearing in mind the natural and economic conditions of the North and South, and what this means is that essentially, the economies of the Northand South are in an inseparably close relationship and that only by developing the economies of the North and South in a unified way is it possible for the country and the pople to prosper.

To realize North-South economic collaboration and exchanges is only natural whether viewed from the natural and economic conditions of the country or from the historical background of national economic development, and constitutes an important condition for developing the national economy in a unified way.

To realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South is also an important requirement in achieving national growth and prosperity.

It is the unanimous aim of our nation to enrich, strengthen, and develop the country and live well without envying anyone anything. Moreover, for our nation who had lived under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and are now being subject to national sufferings on account of the division of the country, such aim is very strong.

If the North and South are to realize collaboration and exchanges in the economic area and joining forces, insure a unified development of the national economy, it will be possible to develop the economies of the North and South better than now even before achieving the total reunification of the country.

In particular, economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South will greatly contribute to improving the life of the south Korean people who are writhing in agony to make ends meet, subjected as they are to all kinds of mistreatment and humiliation, exploitation and plunder under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

On account of the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imeprialists and their lackeys, south Korea is being transformed into a living hell inundated

with all kinds of social evil such as unemployment and hunger, disease and crime. The workers of south Korea are thrashing against the difficulty to gain employment, make ends meet, and find housing; the peasants and fishermen, falling on hard times, are roaming in search of a way to make a living; and medium and small enterprises, too, are going bankrupt on account of lack of funds and raw materials and difficulty in making sales.

As opposed to this, the northern half of the republic has been transformed into a paradise on earth where the people are living a happy life, free from all worries such as the worry of food and clothing, worry of education, and worry of medical care.

In order to do away with such distinctions between the North and South, it is imperative to achieve national reunification and unified development of the national economy.

Let North and South realize economic collaboration and exchanges and it should be possible to greatly contribute to developing the south Korean economy which is going through a crisis, hog-tied by foreign monopoly capital. And, if collaboration and exchanges are realized in various economic sectors such as the fishery and agricultural branches, it should be possible to render no small aid to the economic development of the North and South.

In this way to realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South constitutes an important guarantee for achieving the growth and prosperity of the nation.

Realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South and it should be possible to turn national reconciliation and unity cordial through economic relations, and an environment favorable to the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland will come to be created.

Realizing economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South has ample realistic possibilities.

In the North and South of our country there are economic potentialities such as natural resources, labor force, and technical capabilities which can admirably develop the nation's economy in a unified way.

If the North and South are to effectively utilize such potentialities, realizing economic collaboration and exchanges, it should be possible to go forward to develop the economies of the North and South simultaneously.

Essentially, the economy of our country is a national asset that had developed in a unified way over a long period.

The tightly closed economic state of the North and South is a temporary, artificial one through and through, and even when viewed from the characteristics of the national economy, its unified development is indispensable.

At present in the North and South different economic systems exist, but it cannot become the ground which makes it impossible to realize North-South economic collaboration and exchanges.

Today when economic collaboration and exchanges are briskly under way in the world between countries, nations with different economic systems, how could there be any reason which makes it impossible for one people living in one country, in one territory to realize economic collaboration and exchanges?

Realize economic collaboration and exchanges instead of absolutizing the difference in the economic systems existing in the North and South, and it should be possible not only to develop the economies of the two regions simultaneously, but to develop the national economy in a unified way and achieve the growth and prosperity of the country.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities, recklessly bringing in foreign monopoly capital in collusion with foreign forces instead of collaboration among fellow countrymen, have completely transformed the south Korean economy into an enslaved economy, and moreover, bringing in pollution industries denounced as "pollution pots" in foreign countries, are polluting this beautiful land of ours with scenic mountains and rivers.

If the south Korean authorities have any national conscience at all, they should realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, instead of groveling before outside forces for survival, and proceed in the direction of jointly tapping the natural resources of our country and developing the economy in a way favorable to our nation and achieving national collaboration in all areas.

To achieve a self-dependent development of the national economy, realizing North-South economic collaboration and exchanges, and go forward to open up a situation favorable to the peaceful reunification of the country is the firm stand our party and the government of the republic invariably maintain. Such stand of our party and the government of the republic is one that embodies a stand oriented in national sovereignty, in loving the country, in loving the people, intent on going forward to work out the destiny of the nation with the strength of our own nation, most fervently loving the country and the people, and one that reflects the long-cherished national desires to peacefully realize fatherland reunification, putting this in the forefront as the supreme national task.

Starting from this lofty stand, our party and the government of the republic have invariably been striving to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the economic area from the early period of division of the country to the present day.

Immediately following liberation, even under conditions that the electricity situation was very strained, we supplied a great deal of electricity to south Korea. Again, we insured the vital needs of irrigation water for the hundreds of thousands of peasants in the Yonbaek plains area which was in

the region of the South side at the time, with water from the Kuam Reservoir in the northern half of the republic. This was altogether the result of our sincere effort.

In the postwar period, too, organizing an economic committee with the representatives of business communities of the North and South, we put forward a proposal for widely realizing collaboration and exchanges, and repeatedly advancing thereafter rational proposals for realizing North-South economic collaboration and exchanges every time an opportunity presented itself, have been making sincere efforts for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, especially personally meeting representatives of the south Korean side who came to Pyongyang in November 1972 for high-level political talks, enunciated concrete methods for the North and South to realize collaboration and exchanges in the economic sector such as jointly tapping underground resources, jointly pushing irrigation projects, and jointly making fishing operations.

In accordance with the guideline set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our side in the talks of the North-South Coordination Committee presented concrete questions in realizing collaboration and exchanges in the economic area with joint efforts of the North and South, and mutual agreement was reached on the relevant principled questions. But the south Korean side, by persistently pursuing the perpetuation of national split and anticomunist confrontation in betrayal of the 3-point principle of sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and great national unity for fatherland reunification, frustrated the North-South talks arranged at great pains, and made it impossible to realize economic collaboration and exchanges as well.

That last year we took measures of brotherly love to send relief supplies to the south Korean flood victims constitutes a good atmosphere created for improving North-South relations and realizing North-South economic collaboration and exchanges.

Our sincere efforts to realize at the earliest possible date collaboration and exchanges in the economic area between the North and South were also expressed in the proposal of our side advanced at the economic conference held last year.

At the economic conference, projecting things to do and expand as work progressed in view of the mutual lack of knowledge of the situation of the other side stemming from a long, tightly closed state of both sides, our side first of all presented a proposal for economic collaboration and exchanges to be implemented within 1-2 years.

Our side put forward collaboration proposals for the south Korean side to come to the northern half of the republic and mine iron ore and coal, for our side to go to south Korea and mine tungsten ore and molybdenum, for insuring irrigation water for the south Korean peasants reconnecting the irrigation canals severed on account of the military demarcation line, for

jointly developing the tideland in south Korea, and for establishing joint fishing grounds, and organizing and managing a joint fishery company. Our side also put forward exchange proposals based on the principle of satisfying each other's needs and reciprocity for our side to supply south Korea with iron ore, coal, magnesia clinker, general machine tools, excavation facilities, rice, corn, and Alaska pollack, etc. and in return, to receive from south Korea tungsten ore, iron and steel, naphtha, fiber, salt, southern sea fish, Cheju Island specialties, etc. Such exchange method is a very rational, realistic one which makes it possible to use them, exchanging raw material for raw material, semi-finished goods for semi-finished goods, and agricultural and fishery products for agricultural and fishery products.

In order to successfully realize collaboration and exchanges, our side presented the question to establish connection to the Kyongui (Kaesong-Uiju) Line, mutually open and utilize Namp'o Harbor and Wonsan Harbor, Inch'on Harbor and P'ohang Harbor, and organize and operate a joint apparatus such as "North-South Economic Cooperation Committee."

Conducting both collaboration and exchanges simultaneously may be said to be the basic characteristic running through the proposals of our side. Only by conducting both collaboration and exchanges simultaneously is it possible to organically combine the economies of the North and South and go forward to develop them in a unified way. Economic collaboration operates to realize combination of economic elements such as raw materials and supplies, facilities and technologies, labor forces and funds, and form comprehensive linkages between many areas such as production and management, circulation and transportation, distribution and consumption. Only if the economies of the North and South are linked in this way, can they be combined in productive, structural terms and developed in a unified way.

Economic exchanges, too, can of course perform certain functions in linking and developing the economies of the North and South. But with this alone it is impossible to make the economies of the North and South combined in productive terms and developed in a unified way. When economic exchanges are conducted together with economic collaboration, the economic exchanges themselves can also be pushed briskly, and they can contribute to developing the North-South economic relations in a unified way. Therefore, to conduct both collaboration and exchanges simultaneously in the economic area constitutes an indispensable requirement in developing the North-South economic relations.

The proposals of our side advanced at the economic conference are very fair, just, and realistic proposals reflecting the economic conditions of both sides and their mutual interests in a fair manner, which can be put into practice forthwith now. Realize the proposals of our side and it will bring forth a great turnaround in pulling down the wall of division in the economic area and insuring the unified development of the national economy, and will energetically encourage and inspire the struggle of our nation to attain the nation's peace and peaceful reunification cause.

If the south Korean side is genuinely interested in economic collaboration and exchanges with us, they must come forward to positively cooperate in making the fair, just, and sincere proposals of our side realized.

The south Korean side must first of all straighten out, to begin with, their erroneous stand and posture in approaching collaboration and exchanges in the economic area.

The so-called "exchanges first, collaboration later" of the south Korean side bent on making exchanges first and collaboration later is one that has started from the splittist stand to preserve and cement fast the present state of national division, turning economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South around purely as a trade relationship between country and country. Efforts to rationalize such erroneous stand cannot be said to have stemmed from a sincere attitude intent on improving and comprehensively developing North-South economic relations.

If the south Korean side genuinely wants to improve North-South relations and make collaboration and exchanges with us, why is it that even as they are making so-called "collaboration" with other countries, they insist on making exchanges first, leaving collaboration with us until later? If they are interested in improving North-South economic relations and developing the national economy, they must necessarily want to come and mine iron ore and coal in the northern half of the republic with inexhaustible deposits of them, realizing collaboration between the North and South, instead of trying to bring in iron ore or coal, paying high prices, from the United States or Canada tens of thousands of li away.

The south Korean side argues that economic collaboration is more difficult than economic exchanges, but North-South collaboration is not difficult by any means. As a matter of fact, it cannot be said to be a difficult and complex thing to collaborate in establishing joint fishing grounds and catching fish, making it possible for fishing vessels to come and go freely and in reconnecting the irrigation canals blocked by the demarcation line and making irrigation water jointly used. The intrinsic nature of the "exchanges first, collaboration later" argued by the south Korean side lies not in some administrative questions but in pursuing the perpetuation of national split through North-South economic relations.

If the south Korean side genuinely wants to improve North-South economic relations, showing sincerity at the economic conference, they must give up their splittist argument of "exchanges first, collaboration later" and come forward sincerely to accede to our proposal for conducting both collaboration and exchanges simultaneously.

The south Korean side must not take the economic conference to a crisis, scheming for military confrontation and creating the danger of war. They must never repeat the criminal act such as having interrupted the economic conference, fabricating the "Panmunjom homicide case" and making a racket of "Team Spirit '85" war exercises. The south Korean warmongers, even now ranting about the "threat of an invasion of the South" or the nurturing of the "war deterrence power," and bringing new weapons of mass slaughter into south Korea, are espousing military confrontation between the North and South. This constitutes a grave danger to the progress of the economic conference. Military confrontation and economic collaboration are incompatible; so are conference and war provocation racket.

The south Korean authorities must give up their provocation racket such as the espousal of military confrontation, ranting about nonexistent "threat of an invasion of the South" and creating artifical barriers in the way of the economic conference.

For south Korea to liquidate the anticomunist confrontation "policy" will create a favorable condition for the North and South in realizing collaboration and exchanges in the economic area.

It is double-talk altogether that the south Korean side professes its wishes to cooperate with us while making an anticomunist confrontation racket against us. Last year when we delivered our relief supplies of brotherly love, south Korea proclaimed "emergency alert," railing that "the North is coming to fly the red flag" and "a special task force is coming," and even staged a "show of armed force." Should such state of affairs continue, it is evident that economists, materials and facilities cannot come and go freely between the North and South, and economic collaboration and exchanges cannot be conducted satisfactorily. The south Korean side must liquidate the anticomunist confrontation "policy" and stop making a harsh anticomunist suppression racket, and make it possible for North-South economic collaboration and exchanges to be conducted freely.

Our epoch-making proposal for holding talks between our Supreme People's Assembly and south Korean "National Assembly" and adopting a joint declaration on nonaggression constitutes the most rational, realistic method which makes it possible to open up a situation favorable to the progress of the North-South economic conference by striving for national reconciliation and trust and relaxation of tension.

If North-South parliamentary talks are realized and a joint declaration on nonaggression adopted, the threat of an invasion of the North and the "threat of an invasion of the South" will disappear in the North and South nor will there exist mutual mistrust and confrontation. If this comes to pass, obstacles to the economic conference cannot be created, and it should also be possible for the economic conference, for economic collaboration and exchanges to proceed with certainty.

The south Korean side, by coming forward at the earliest possible date to accede to the realization of North-South parliamentary talks, must make bright prospects opened up for realizing economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South.

We in the future the same as in the past shall make every possible sincere effort to realize economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South at the earliest possible date and attain the unified development of the national economy and the fatherland reunification cause.

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CRIMINAL 'MANPOWER EXPORT' MACHINATIONS OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET GANG

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 89-91

[Article by Pak Yong-sang]

[Text] Today the south Korean puppet gang is unhesitatingly perpetrating criminal machinations to sell many south Korean people to other countries in the name of "manpower export."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... the south Korean authorities are selling many south Korean people and women as 'miners' and 'nurses' to various capitalist countries such as West Germany and Brazil." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, pp 164-165)

The "manpower export" maneuvering being launched by the south Korean puppet gang is one of the grave crimes of treason against the country and the people.

The "manpower export" by the south Korean puppet gang is an act of the slave trade selling south Korean working people to foreign employers as wage slaves on employment contract for a certain period. This act of selling fellow countrymen to overseas areas is a thoroughly anti-people criminal act of national treason, and as such, can never be tolerated. Nevertheless, the south Korean puppet gang is persistently perpetrating "manpower export" machinations, deceiving the people.

The reactionary nature of the "manpower export" machinations of the south Korean puppet gang lies above all in that the scoundrels are selling fellow countrymen sharing the same blood as wage slaves to foreign countries just to earn a few dollars.

The south Korean puppet gang is using "manpower export" as a means to refill their purse depleted of foreign currencies. On account of the reckless machinations of the south Korean puppets to introduce foreign capital, south Korea has been reduced to a world-class "kingdom of debts." As in the past 20 years the south Korean puppets have recklessly brought in

foreign capital, putting it in the forefront as a task of top priority to introduce foreign capital, south Korea's foreign debts have rapidly grown to an unprecedented scope, and the economic collapse and crisis are deepening even more. Driven into a blind alley by the burden of the enormous foreign debts, the south Korean puppets are finding their way out in selling south Korea's "abundant labor force" cheaply to overseas areas. From this, signing enslaving, humiliating "contracts" with foreign employers under the signboard of "manpower export," the scoundrels are committing an act of the slave trade selling the Korean people and women as wage slaves.

The reactionary nature of the "manpower export" machinations of the south Korean puppet gang also lies in that the scoundrels are trying to pacify by said export the complaint, dissatisfaction, and resistance of the south Korean people directed against them and rationalize by hook or by crook their machinations of treason against the country and the people.

On account of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, south Korea has been reduced to a zone of chronic unemployment and hunger. Diffusion of the unemployed populace and impoverishment of the working masses are becoming a serious sociopolitical question in south Korea. In south Korea a new work force is created every year in the hundreds of thousands but most of them are unable to find employment. Again, with the rural economy utterly destroyed by the machinations of the south Korean puppet gang to slavishly import U.S. surplus agricultural products, hundreds of thousands of peasants from the rural area are flooding the urban area every year. On top of that, as the economic crisis deepens day by day, large numbers of working people are continuing to get thrown out of jobs, and even the life of those working people hanging on to their jobs is becoming increasingly difficult. This is becoming one of the factors intensifying the contradictions in terms of social class in south Korea and inspiring the resistance of the people against the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang.

The south Korean puppet gang, which is feeling very uneasy about the colonial rule being shaken in south Korea, is preaching as if it were some "counter-measures" for "job placement" and "unemployment relief" to "export manpower" while making distorted propaganda as if the cause of the misfortune and suffering of the south Korean people lay in too little resources and too many people. By so doing the scoundrels are trying to shift elsewhere the responsibility for the grave aftereffects of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, force the fate of a slave on the south Korean people, and rationalize their machinations of treason against the country and the people.

The reactionary nature of the "manpower export" machinations of the south Korean puppet gang also lies in that the scoundrels are using the machinations in creating an international environment for their criminal scheme to create "two Koreas."

The south Korean puppet gang, blabbering that "the national prestige must be enhanced" through "manpower export" and that this is "a spearhead of private diplomacy," and using the method of "exporting" specialists and working people in various fields and forming "close friendship" with high-ranking

government officials of the importing countries, is trying to win them over to their side, on the one hand, and is maneuvering blatantly to block the external influencing power of our republic. This shows well how frenziedly the south Korean puppet gang is trying to achieve their ugly political objectives through "manpower export."

Thus the reactionary "manpower export" machinations of the south Korean puppet gang are an intolerable criminal act being committed in pursuit of their ugly objectives of treason against the country and the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, a diabolical gang committing treason against the country and the people, is sticking at nothing to push more positively than their predecessors for the criminal act of selling fellow countrymen.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, with a view to selling even more fellow countrymen to foreign countries, has revamped the former "manpower export" apparatus, simplified the procedures, and by far relaxed various rules. The scoundrels, unifying the "manpower export" business and revising the "occupation stabilization law," have even taken measures to make it possible for enterprise corporations and organizations to sell en masse the workers in their employ as wage slaves to overseas areas. On the other hand, allegedly for turning the "manpower export" market multilateral, the scoundrels are making their overseas lackeys secure the "manpower export" market on a worldwide basis, and moreover, are even playing the game of allocating manpower export quotas to their puppet embassies.

Taken in by the deceptive propaganda and stratagemic maneuvering of the south Korean puppet gang, many south Korean people and women are being sold to unfamiliar foreign countries they have never seen before. As of the end of 1982, the total number of the south Korean people sold to overseas areas exceeded 960,000. At present in 66 countries on all continents of the world many south Korean people are working as wage slaves. Most of them are working in the most backbreaking, dangerous branches such as mining and construction. There, subjected to all kinds of racial humiliation and mistreatment, many south Korean workers are forced to perform harsh slave labor, and are dying grievous deaths, worn to a frazzle by unbearable abuse.

The south Korean workers are performing the most difficult labor overseas. Deep in the mountains far from any settlement of local inhabitants, they are forced to work 14-16 hours a day like beast of burden at the quarries, in the mines amid blinding dusts, and at malodorous sanitation facilities. One look at the lot of the south Korean miners in West Germany is enough to show this. They are doing the hard labor of picking coal with pickaxes at the blind end of a mine gallery without any break in the suffocating heat in the 40s C. and of hauling and erecting steel pit props each weighing as much as 60 kg. The lot of south Korean women sold to various countries as nurses is no different. They are mainly assigned the most tough and lowly jobs the local people do not want to do, such as janitorial work, bathing the patients, and handling their bedpans at isolation hospitals and old people's homes.

The south Korean workers sold to overseas areas are also being subjected to all kinds of racial humiliation and mistreatment. Everywhere the racial

dignity and independent stand and attitude of the south Korean workers are being trampled. The foreign employers, merely treating the south Korean workers as servants, insist on submission and are beating them up for the slightest resistance. Racial humiliation and mistreatment are clearly manifesting themselves in harsh discrimination against the south Korean workers. Although the overseas south Korean workers are doing the most backbreaking, dangerous work, their wages are less than half the wages paid local natives or other foreigners for doing the easiest jobs. Foreign women workers in Canada are paid 450 dollars a month, but the south Korean women are paid no more than 60 to 100 dollars a month. The lot of the south Korean seamen sold to capitalist countries such as Panama is the same. Although they are doing the touchest jobs aboard ships, they are paid less than half the wages paid other foreign seamen. From such facts alone it is easy to see that the south Korean people sold to foreign countries are suffering a slave-like lot.

Mistreatment and misfortune of the south Korean people forced to do hard labor in foreign countries can also be seen in that most of them cannot escape the fate of dying or becoming permanently disabled on account of labor accident or dread disease. The foreign employers, who are solely pursuing maximum profits, are subjecting the south Korean workers to hard labor at dangerous work sites without any labor protection or safety facilities. Everywhere the south Korean workers are working accidents occur daily one after another resulting in death or injury, such as accidental fall, explosion, collapse, poisoning, fire, and electrocution. Again, as the work and life of the south Korean workers are accompanied by extremely hazardous hygienic conditions and life environment, in many cases they catch various kinds of diseases and eventually die after a long suffering. The circumstances attending the south Korean workers sold to overseas areas are such that those who have died or become permanently disabled on account of labor accidents and those who have fallen victim to various kinds of diseases alone are in the tens of thousands. So it is that the south Korean people who are going through all kinds of mistreatment and humiliation, misfortune and suffering in foreign lands are clearly realizing through their personal life experience that the south Korean puppet gang is indeed a gang of treason against the country and the people without an elementary conscience, and they are unable to control their anger and curse against the scoundrels.

That the south Korean people are sold to overseas aeas and are being subjected to all kinds of misfortune even in foreign countries is altogether what is being created by the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement of south Korea and the south Korean puppet gang's machinations of treason against the country and the people.

The U.S. imperialists, by dichotomizing our nation and territory into two and enforcing the most venomous, cunning colonial rule without parallel in south Korea, have ruthlessly trampled our national dignity and sovereign rights in one of the two halves of our national territory, and are inflicting all kinds of unbearable misfortunes and sufferings on the south Korean people.

If the south Korean people are to cast off their unfortunate lot of being subjected to the fate of a slave inside and outside of the country, work to their heart's content and live happily, becoming the genuine master of the country, they must drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, overturn their colonial fascist rule, and achieve the independent reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

Our country abounds in resources and the Korean people are an industrious, talented people. If, achieving the reunification of the country, the North and South join forces and go forward to develop the national economy in a unified way, it is possible to achieve national growth and prosperity, and all of the people can live well without envying anyone anything.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, opposing the reunification of the country to the death, is making it an occupation to commit the act of selling fellow countrymen, the scoundrels cannot prolong the remaining days of their ugly life any more with that. The south Korean people will not forgive the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang's criminal acts of treason against the country and the opeople, and will inevitably sweep the scoundrels away.

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THE REACTIONARY NATURE OF THE ARGUMENT FOR A 'PACIFIC BASIN COMMUNITY'

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[Article by An Ki-pong]

[Text] Today the machinations to form a "Pacific Basin Community" are being positively stepped up by the conspiratorial collusion of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

In step with this, the eye and ear of the economic and social circles of the world are being gradually focused on the machinations to form the "Pacific Basin Community." In particular, the countries and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region are extremely apprehensive of such machinations.

The ruling circles of Japan which has become an economic power in recent years, are positively launching the machinations to form the "Pacific Basin Community," taking the lead in the machinations holding up a signboard which bears a close resemblance to "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" of bygone days.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today, resurrected Japanese militarism, getting a ride on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists, is once again openly extending its tentacles of aggression to Korea and Asian countries, and still caught up in the delusions of the so-called 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,' is recklessly going berserk in trying to realize its old dream." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 25, p 321)

Overseas aggression is the intrinsic nature of imperialism. The imperialists make desperate efforts to secure their monopoly market and "economic sphere" and ceaselessly expand them.

Resurrected under the positive aegis of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese monopoly capital has expanded itself in recent years as much as it could, and is turning Japan into an economic power. Still unsatisfied, they are going berserk in realizing the "Pacific Basin Community" while scheming once again for overseas expansion.

It is the tone of argument and plan for the so-called "Pacific Basin Community" to organize a standing "economic cooperation apparatus" with the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries as the central figures, comprising the countries of North America and Latin America, the countries of Oceania and Southeast Asia, and even South Korea, all surrounding the Pacific Basin. Underlying such reactionary tone of argument and plan is the so-called "co-trust, co-existence" for the countries along the Asia-Pacific rim to form a "regional community" and "mutually rely on one another and also share prosperity."

The fact that such sophistry is becoming the fundamental precepts of the "Pacific Basin Community" manifested itself clearly in that a high-ranking government official of Japan raved in June 1982 that the countries in the Asia-Pacific region, "understanding" one another and "realizing the free exchanges of men and materiel," must form a "regional community of co-trust and co-existence."

That today the U.S. imperialists and Japanese ruling circles are coming up with the argument for the "Pacific Basin Community" is related to the fact that U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital, driven into predicament by the daily deepening general crisis of the capitalist world and repeated economic crises in recent years, is scheming to find its way out in grasping and dominating the market of the vast Asia-Pacific region.

The Asia-Pacific region is at present becoming U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital's commodity sales market, resources supply base, and target area for capital investment, and possesses rich economic potentialities capable of continuing to take on such position and role in the future too. Thus this region is becoming the lifeline of U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital.

From this, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, claiming recently that "The 21st Century Is the Pacific Era," the Asia-Pacific region is a region of their "vital interests," a region of their "lifeline," are ranting at various kinds of sophistry contrived to dominate this region, attaching importance to it, and moreover, have gone to the extent of producing the argument for the "Pacific Basin Community."

The argument for the "Pacific Basin Community" is essentially no more than an aggressive and deceptive argument and plan from start to finish, which the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have produced in conspiracy in an attempt to beautify and embellish their machinations to dominate the Asia-Pacific region.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, without stopping at widely spreading internally and externally the argument for the "Pacific Basin Community," are frenziedly perpetrating all kinds of machinations in order to turn the argument into a policy and actually form such a "community."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... in recent years the reactionary U.S.-Japanese collusion aimed at perpetrating aggression against Asia has intensified further." (Ibid., p 321)

At present the Japanese reactionaries are coming out as a shock brigade in the machinations to form the "Pacific Basin Community." This is no accident by any means.

This is related to the cunning stratagem of the U.S. imperialists to put the Japanese reactionaries up front as shock brigade in dominating the Asia-Pacific region. It is the incorrigible habit and customary technique of aggression of the U.S. imperialists to achieve their aggressive objectives, putting up front as shock brigade the puppets and henchmen they have groomed. Precisely by such technique the U.S. imperialists are putting the resurrected "Alliance of Western Europe" and West German revanchists at the forefront in Europe, and in the East, putting the Japanese ruling circles at the forefront as shock brigade, are scheming to handily dominate the Asia-Pacific region. It is based on such a tricky and treacherous strategic plan that the U.S. imperialists are putting the Japanese reactionaries at the forefront as shock brigade for forming the "Pacific Basin Community."

That the Japanese reactionaries are taking on and performing the leading role in the machinations to form the "Pacific Basin Community" is also related to the aggressive ambition of Japanese monopoly capital which, having expanded as much as it could, is now pressing hard for overseas expansion.

Resurrected and expanded at the behest of the U.S. imperialists and still unsatisfied after turning Japan into an economic power, Japanese monopoly capital is now coming out to blatantly press for overseas expansion. In accordance with such aggressive demands of Japanese monopoly capital, the Japanese ruling circles advanced a plan already in the closing years of the 1970s for forming a "Pacific Basin Community" with a view to securing a politicoeconomic domination sphere over the countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and have since been preparing "measures" for the realization. Ohira, a former premier of Japan, not only put in the forefront "realization of solidarity of the Pacific Basin" as an important policy, but forming a "group for solidarity of the Pacific Basin" as his personal counsel, made it research and draw up a concrete "plan" for forming a "Pacific Basin Community"; and Suzuki, his successor, also put it in the forefront as an essential part of the foreign policy of the Japanese government to complete a "Pacific Basin Economic Sphere" by the year 2000.

Today, on account of the persistent machinations of the Japanese reactionaries, the "Pacific Basin Community," already out of the planning stage, is entering the stage of its formation in real earnest.

Up until a few years ago the formation of the "Pacific Basin Community" had remained merely as a plan, as a policy objective of the Japanese reactionaries as it had run into the opposition of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. But this reactionary plan has now come to reach the stage of actual realization by all kinds of cunning, tricky and treacherous machinations of the Japanese reactionaries such as making personal trips to cajole and persuade the countries in this region with economic and technological exchanges and "aid."

A series of internal and external measures the Japanese reactionaries took last year toward formation of the "Pacific Basin Community" clearly prove this.

Last October the Japanese reactionaries made the Foreign Ministry draw up a foreign policy consistent with the "Arrival of the Pacific Era" and created a "Liaison and Coordination Committee for a Pacific Cooperation Plan" in the Foreign Ministry. And this last January they also established "Japan Committee for Pacific Cooperation" comprising representatives of all strata such as government cabinet members, Diet members, leaders and scholars of the economic community.

Thus the Japanese ruling circles completed their domestic structure for forming the "Pacific Basin Community" in real earnest, on the one hand, and traveling to the United States, ASEAN member nations, countries of Oceania, and island nations of the Pacific, plotted together for the formation of the "Pacific Basin Community," and even took a series of practical measures.

The Japanese reactionaries, traveling to the United States early last year, held a council of war with the U.S. imperialist leaders, and in a move to pacify the international criticism at the formation of the "Pacific Basin Community" as a new military alliance and the apprehension and wariness of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region, cunningly agreed on emphasizing the economic side of the objectives in its formation. When the Japanese reactionaries visited the countries of Oceania after the United States, they presented, as the organizational principles for the "Pacific Basin Community," the strengthening of cooperation in the economic, cultural, and technological areas, and as the principles for the basic form of cooperation, civilian exchanges and the ASEAN member nations taking on the leading role. And as the central task of "economic cooperation" which the "Pacific Basin Community" must carry out, they presented the 4 areas of intelligence communism, personnel training, interuniversity cooperation, and motive power resources development.

The Japanese reactionaries, hanging out such a new deceptive signboard cloaking their ambitions of aggression and dark inner intentions and at the same time using a few-penny "aid" and trivial economic and technological exchanges as bait, maneuvered to gain the support of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region for the formation of the "Pacific Basin Community." As a result, the Japanese ruling circles agreed with Fiji to jointly establish a "South Pacific Manpower Development Fund," and with Australia, to form a "Joint Pacific Cooperation Committee." In February this year they agreed to establish a "Pacific Trade Policy Conference" comprising the United States, Japan, South Korea, and ASEAN member nations. And in April this year they agreed to establish a "Personnel Training Center" on Okinawa to train 5,000-6,000 teachers, scholars, and technicians from the countries in the Asia-Pacific region every year.

All facts clearly prove how cunningly the Japanese reactionaries are running around to form the "Pacific Basin Community," and how frenziedly they are running hither and thither to speed up the formation.

The U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are launching tricky and treacherous maneuvering as if the "Pacific Basin Community" could provide common "development" and "prosperity" for the countries in the Asia-Pacific

region, but in fact, it is no more than a means of aggression of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to realize their politicoeconomic, military domination of the countries in this region.

The reactionary nature of the "Pacific Basin Community" lies above all in that it is a direct manifestation and product of the overseas expansion ambition of Japanese monopoly capital.

It is the physiology and law of imperialism that when monopoly capital expands, it calls for secure, monopolistic overseas markets and "economic sphere" and takes to the road of overseas aggression. Japanese monopoly capital, which has been resurrected and expanded as much as it could be under U.S. imperialist aegis, is now wrapped up in unease on account of its shrinking domestic market and worldwide economic crisis and unevenness, and is going berserk in trying to find its way out of it in overseas expansion.

The Asia-Pacific region is precisely becoming a commodity sales market, resources supply base, and capital investment market more favorable than any other region that can satisfy the demands of Japanese monopoly capital.

In the Asia-Pacific region an enormous number of inhabitants or approximately 44 percent of the world population are living, and as the countries in this region are mostly developing nations, they constitute a great market. As Japanese monopoly capital, taking account of such conditions, is ceaselessly strengthening its commodity export to the Asia-Pacific region, this region is becoming Japan's biggest commodity export market accounting for more than 70 percent of its total export volume.

The Asia-Pacific region, because it also teems with cheap labor and the real wage paid its working people is no more than one-eighth to one-sixth compared with the wage paid in Japan, is becoming a source of high profits, a target area for exploitation Japanese monopoly capital has set its eye on. This is proved clearly through the fact that the fellow who is the head of Japan's "Keizai Dantai Rengokai" [Keidanren or Federation of Economic Organizations] has blabbered that the necessity for Japanese capital to positively advance into the Southeast Asia region arises precisely because in this region "low-wage labor force is plentiful."

In the Asia-Pacific region there are also many resources Japanese monopoly capital covets.

The production of crude rubber, tin, copra, and palm oil in the ASEAN member countries accounts for more than 50-80 percent of the total world output, and Australia abounds in iron ore and uranium ore.

The Asia-Pacific region abounds in resources, and as a matter of fact, is becoming Japan's resources supply base. For 1982 alone, Japan imported from the countries in the Asia-Pacific region 94-100 percent of its needs for crude rubber, tin, lead, natural gas, timber, coal, iron ore and uranium ore. Thus Japan is importing more than 80 percent of its total import of resources from the countries in this region. It is from such circumstances that

Japanese monopoly capital, attaching importance to the Asia-Pacific region, is intensifying its economic penetration into the region, on the one hand, and is trying to the death to form the "Pacific Basic Community" which will make it possible to turn this region into its secure commodity sales market, raw material resources supply base, and capital investment market.

The reactionary nature of the "Pacific Basin Community" which the Japanese reactionaries are bent on forming, also lies in that this is precisely a modern version of aggression plan which has further expanded their dream of bygones days for "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

It is the characteristics and customary techniques of imperialism to form politicoeconomic or military blocs on a country-unit basis, a regional-unit basis, or a continental-unit basis, grasp their domination spheres and perpetrate machinations of exploitation and plunder, aggression and provocation. It is becoming an archetype of neocolonialist techniques that the U.S. imperialists, forming blocs in various forms either on a regional-unit basis, a continental-unit basis, or encompassing the capitalist world, dominate various countries. The Japanese reactionaries, faithfully emulating the U.S. imperialist model, are going berserk in trying to form the "Pacific Basin Community."

The "Pacific Basin Community" is no more than a modern version of "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" from start to finish. This is vividly proved by the fact that the aggressive objectives, the fundamental precepts, and the encompassing regions pursued by the two "communities" are exactly the same in essence.

These two "communities" both pursue the objective of forming a regional politicoeconomic, military bloc which would make it possible for Japanese monopoly capital to dominate and perpetrate exploitation and plunder as it pleases, and in the fundamental precepts, too, advance "co-existence, co-prosperity" and "co-trust, co-existence" which are practically the same thing.

If there is a difference between the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and the "Pacific Basic Community," it is that the latter extends its encompassing range to the United States, Canada, and Latin American countries and puts the economic side in the forefront for tactical reasons.

In fact, what is called the "Pacific Basin Community" is no more than a plausible signboard contrived anew to further step up the overseas expansion policy the Japanese reactionaries are enforcing to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The reactionary nature of the "Pacific Basin Community" also lies in that it is a product produced by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries in conspiratorial collusion with a view to further intensifying their overseas aggression and plunder.

It is becoming an ethic, trait peculiar to the imperialist reactionaries to conspire in collusion when a common ground is created for their interests,

even as they fight each other to secure and expand a commodity sales market, a resources supply base, and a military strategic key point.

In particular, the Japanese imperialists were cunning aggressors historically accustomed to perpetrating overseas aggression, getting a ride on the coattails of a big fellow. Today, the resurrected Japanese reactionaries, emulating their predecessors, are going berserk in setting out once again on the road of overseas aggression, getting a ride on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionaries, putting it in the forefront as an immediate political target to form the "Pacific Basin Community," are positively striving for the realization in conspiratorial collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists, holding it as an important strategic target to form a NATO-type military bloc in the Asia-Pacific region, have been maneuvering for the realization from long ago. But as such an aggressive, bellicose plan was denounced by many countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the possibility of its realization became slimmer, the U.S. imperialists were inevitably compelled to make tactical change in policy.

The U.S. imperialists are positively striving to form an aggressive military alliance which can be handily formed like U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, on the one hand, and as for the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, they are putting it in the forefront as a political objective to form an economic bloc first and then gradually turn it around as a military bloc. This is vividly proved by the fact that in September last year Reagan created what is called a "Committee in the United States for Pacific Basin Economic Cooperation" and after coming to wear once again the hat of the President, put it in the forefront as one of the important policy-oriented targets to form the "Pacific Basin Community" which must be carried out in his second term as President.

It is no accident by any means that the U.S. imperialists are thus positively launching into forming the "Pacific Basin Community."

The U.S. imperialists are calculating that it will be possible to handily grasp the politicoeconomic, military domination sphere of the Asia-Pacific region through the "Pacific Basic Community."

The U.S. imperialists, by putting the Japanese reactionaries in the forefront to form the "Pacific Basin Community," are scheming to make the world people's voice of protest and denunciation against it directed to the Japanese reactionaries alone and place all the economic burdens arising after the formation on the shoulders of the Japanese reactionaries as well. And they are calculating that after the completion of this "community," they will be able to handily seize its ruling power without paying a costly price for it and effectively utilize it in realizing their original politicoeconomic, military objectives.

The formation of the "Pacific Basin Community" is also directly related to the economic interests of the U.S. imperialists.

Since the mid-1970s the U.S. imperialists have been gradually shifting the center of their economic interests from Western Europe to the Asia-Pacific region.

By now the Asia-Pacific region is becoming the commodity sales and capital investment markets and resources supply base for the U.S. imperialists more important than any other region in the world. So it is that the U.S. imperialists, attaching great strategic importance to the "Pacific Basin Community," are positively launching into its formation.

Thus the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling circles, strange bedfellows though they are, making it a U.S.-Japanese "joint strategy" to form the "Pacific Basin Community," are rushing east and west for the realization.

All facts prove positively that what is called the "Pacific Basin Community" is a product of conspiratorial collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries bent on dominating the Asia-Pacific region.

The machinations the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are stepping up to form the "Pacific Basin Community," because of its reactionary nature as well as its dangerous nature, are being denounced by the people of the world, by the people of the Asia-Pacific region in particular.

A certain cabinet minister of one of the ASEAN member nations, stating that the "Pacific Basin Community has its objective in firmly chaining" the countries of Southeast Asia to capitalist countries such as the United States and Japan, has declared "there is no need at all to form such a community." The peoples of Southeast Asian countries, stating that the "Pacific Basin Community" is a reprint of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and that "it constitutes an open second invasion of this region," are protesting against and denouncing the machinations for the formation.

Ours is an era of the independent stand and attitude. The world people want to live independently, and do not want to live chained to others.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries must give up their overseas aggression ambitions, and must stop forthwith their machinations to form the "Pacific Basin Community" aimed at dominating the people in the Asia-Pacific region.

Our people shall go forward to positively struggle in the future the same as in the past to maintain and strengthen the peace of the Asia-Pacific region and oppose whatever machinations to form "alliance" and "community" of an aggressive nature contrary to the interests and aspirations of the people in this region.

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